

READERS OF THE EVENING CONSTITUTION DON'T HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER DARK TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY!

EXTRA

4:45 P. M.

HOT AFTER KEMPTON

Atlanta Artillery Members File Additional Charges Against Their Company Commander.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

Charged That the Captain Is a Resident of DeKalb County, and Is Ineligible To Command a Fulton Military Force.

THE COMPANY IS DISORGANIZED

Alleged That the General Conduct and Demeanor of Capt. Kempston Has Brought About Trouble in Company.

MEN WON'T DRILL FOR HIM

Court Martial May Follow, Several Sets of Charges Having Been Presented Governor Atkinson—A Member of the Company Reviews the Trouble Which Seems To Have Disorganized It—Completely—A Recent Court Trial of the Captain Adds to the Dissatisfaction with Him—A Letter Sent to the Governor Last Friday Demanding an Investigation.

The members of the Atlanta Artillery have filed additional charges against the captain of their company, Joseph F. Kempton, and they affirm that they will demand that both the first and second set of charges be taken up immediately and investigated.

The charges were filed in the adjutant general's office last Friday and are as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1897.—To W. Y. Atkinson, Commander of the Military Forces of Georgia—Sir: In addition to the information submitted by this committee relative to Joseph F. Kempton, captain commanding the Atlanta Artillery, we beg to call your attention to the following additional facts:

1. That said Joseph F. Kempton, captain of an artillerist, is a non-resident of Fulton county and is a resident of DeKalb county, said state, which is contrary to section 1149, code of Georgia, 1892.

2. That the general conduct and demeanor of said Joseph F. Kempton has been such while in command of the battery as not to command the respect of the enlisted men of the battery, and that by reason of said conduct discipline and good order has not been observed.

3. That owing to the feeling now existing between the members of the battery and said Joseph F. Kempton a number of the enlisted men have expressed their intention to discontinue their attendance upon the meetings and drills of the battery so long as said Kempton is in command, preferring to be discharged from the service rather than serve under a man whom they do not respect as their superior.

4. Said Joseph F. Kempton having defective eye sight and hearing is unable while drilling the battery to see and hear what the men are doing, and on account of this bad order and bad discipline is sometimes carried on by reason of said deafness, and by reason of his being unable to see.

These charges are now on file in the office of the adjutant general and will be investigated in connection with those which were made about one month ago. It is rumored in military circles that if the governor declines to entertain the charges which have been made by the members of the battery and if he refuses to order a court martial several of the officers of the Fifth regiment will enter charges and demand that an investigation be held. It is doubtful, however, if the governor will for a moment refuse to order an investigation, because it has been requested by both the members of the battery and Captain Kempton.

ESTES TO BE BURIED IN HOME. Columbus, Ga., February 8. To the Evening Constitution.

Fred J. Estes, who fell dead while praying at church last night, recently made a tour of the state with Labor Organizer Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass.

GETS A SLICE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Cleveland's Step-Father Granted a Claim After Waiting Many Years.

SQUATTERS WILL HAVE TO GO

Secretary Francis Orders the Land Commissioner To Issue the Patent to the Land.

THE HEIRS REFUSED MANY TIMES

The Perrines Claim Property Through an Ancestor, Who Was Killed by Indians—Many Settlers on the Land, Who Have Cultivated It for Years, Will Have To Go.

Washington, February 8.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's step-father, Dr. Perrine, of Buffalo, is in great luck. His good fortune has come about through the aid of Secretary of the Interior Francis. Land Com-

missioner Lamoreaux has issued a patent for a portion of the land. Another eight years elapsed, and then the civil war broke out. This ended, the Perrine heirs, most of whom are scattered throughout the state of New York, again applied for the issue of the patent. There has been the usual backsliding and failing by each secretary of the interior in the matter, and the squatters on the land have rent the air with their protests.

As soon as Grover Cleveland was fairly warm in his seat the second time, however, the Perrine heirs took fresh courage and girded up their loins for one last and mighty effort. The issue of the patent meant much to them, and so they moved down on Secretary Hoke Smith in solid phalanx. But he hemmed and hawed, for would it not be said of him in the daily prints that he came to the rescue of the Perrine heirs because he held a seat in Grover Cleveland's cabinet? This, at least, is the view some of the very high officials take of his action.

FRANCIS TO THE RESCUE.

However, the heirs found a man who possessed more courage than Hoke Smith in Secretary Francis. A few weeks ago he called up the case from the land office, where it had faithfully slumbered since 1852, and looked it over. Then he sent for the commissioner and Assistant Attorney General Lionberger. They went over the case in detail and read over all the affidavits for and against the heirs and much other matter.

On Monday last Secretary Francis ordered the land commissioner to let the patent issue, provided, in his opinion, the proof was sufficient to warrant it. The commissioners decided that it was, provided the law was on his side. Assistant Attorney General Lionberger said this evening that he has reported back that the law was all right and he can go on with the case. So the Perrines got the patent and the squatters will have to quit.

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A LONG, LOW WAIL FROM MINISTER DE LOME

Spain's Envoy Says That the Cubans Ought To Be Satisfied With the Reforms Offered Them, and Lay Down Their Arms Before Weyler Gets Real Angry.

BUT INSURGENTS ARE STILL INSURGING

They Are Hemming Havana in on All Sides, and the Atrocities of the Spaniards Make Peace Overtures Seem Ridiculous—Weyler Shoots a Lad of 14 and Keeps a Girl of 17 in Prison for Months.

Washington, February 7.—The Spanish legation has received, with the full abstract of the new reforms for the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the preamble of Senor Canovas, announcing the terms of the new decree. This preamble expresses the kindest feelings toward the Cuban people and declares that their mother, Spain, is disposed, as she always has been, to open her arms to them and to extend amnesty for past offenses, and declares that the application of the reforms only depends with the insurgents.

Minister Dupuy de Dome, in discussing the scope of the reforms, said in substance:

"The electoral reforms were not referred to at length in the decree of the ministry, for the reasons stated in the preamble of Senor Canovas, that they will require the action of the cortes. I am informed, however, that the government contemplates extending greatly the basis of the suffrage, but they desire to do it in such a way as to prevent undue influence being acquired by the illiterate portion of the population."

THE REBELLION GROWING.

Weyler Has Not Pacified Anything and the Insurgents Are Constantly Increasing in Strength.

New York, February 8.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says:

General Gomez has issued a proclamation to the sugar planters of the island and especially to those provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, copies of which have been privately circulated in Havana. He

calls the earlier decrees of the Cuban government and his military efforts forbidding the grinding of sugar cane, and adds that he is resolved to enforce those edicts and all the more rigorously now that General Weyler permits the manufacture of sugar in some districts.

He adds that in some places the Cuban army may be lenient where no doubt exists that the work of the sugar estates is more profitable to the revolution than to the Spanish government; but he says that the principal strength of Spain is in the resources of Cuba's soil and the patriots are obliged, therefore, as an expedient of war to prevent the raising of crops. All estates preparing to grind and all those which have agreed to do so, in disaccordance to the Cuban decrees, will be wholly destroyed.

POVERTY IN CUBA.

General Gomez concludes by declaring that the responsibility for the poverty of the island rests upon Spain, but confronts the proprietors and farmers with the promise of a speedy termination of the war by the triumph of the revolution. It is well known that General Gomez rejects the reforms proposed by Spain, and says that Cuba's struggle is for nothing less than independence. He says that only on condition that the Cubans would not accept any Spanish proposals short of the absolute freedom of the island did he accept the command of the army.

The correspondent of The Sun has seen a letter from Gomez which contains the following:

"We are a monster as Weyler is, instead of a man, I should order all Spaniards captured to be hanged by the troops; and would do so were it not because, in spite of the injustice of the United States government toward us, we wish to prove to the world that we deserve better treatment. Weyler and Spain merit this. The war they are making is infamous and it is a shame to countries that wish to be called humane and civilized that we should fight alone against such assassins."

It is certain that even should Martinez Campos or Ascarraga, or any other Spanish general come here to replace Weyler, General Gomez would not pay the slightest attention to their proposals of peace. The pacification of the provinces of Pinar del Rio looks rather sickly in view of the fact that a train at Taco Taco, carrying Spanish soldiers and provisions, was blown up with dynamite yesterday by the Cubans. In the province of Havana and at the very gates of the capital the insurgents are concentrating large forces which threaten a new attack on Guanabacoa.

THE INSURGENT'S STRENGTH.

In the province of Matanzas a train from Sabadilla to Guarecas has also been blown up by the insurgents and many Spanish soldiers were killed. Near Sabadilla, also at the sugar estate Concepcion of Alcala, a serious engagement is reported, in which both sides as usual claim the victory, but there is no doubt that the Spaniards suffered a loss of nearly a hundred men.

Santa Clara province is all in flames. Nearly every country estate has been fired either by the Cuban or the Spanish torch. Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba continue fully under the control of the insurgents.

It is said here that another expedition has landed in Pinar del Rio and that the arms and ammunition it brought were safely delivered to a Cuban force near Guane.

Among the insurgents who were shot Saturday in the fortress of La Cabana was a lad of fourteen years.

WARS ON YOUNG GIRLS.

Weyler Successes in Capturing a Bold, Bad Insurgent and Locks Her Up in a Dungeon.

New York, February 8.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana via Key West, says:

Angelina Casco, a beautiful girl seventeen years of age, is confined in the house of refuge here in a room like the one occupied by Mrs. Rodriguez, as already described.

Senorita Casco is the daughter of a wealthy merchant. With many others he and his daughter were banished to the Isle

of Pines. The remarkable beauty of the girl attracted the attention of the governor of the island, who made advances which were repelled.

Angelina asserts the governor caused the arrest of her father and herself and had them transported to Havana. Her father now occupies a cell in Cabanas fortress. Father and daughter have been in prison for six months with no charges preferred, no trial and no prospect of release.

THE INSURGENTS' AUDACITY.

They Destroy a Big Spanish Fort Almost Under the Nose of Assistant Butcher Fondeviel.

New York, February 8.—A World special from Key West says:

All Havana is gasping over the audacity of the insurgents who destroyed a stone fort right under Major Fondeviel's nose Saturday night. The building, which is a big three-story mansion strong and well made, was the advanced picket post and had a garrison of 100 men. There, also, were kept supplies for the outlying detachments, munitions etc.

At midnight a force of 200 Cubans came up secretly and captured and bound the outside sentinels before any alarm could be given. Admission was obtained by giving the name of the officer of the guard, but a sentinel, as the Cubans poured in, fired his rifle, killing Lieutenant de Rosa. As the garrison fled into the streets the fire of the Cubans was terribly effective, while in the confusion the Spaniards shot with little execution. Fully half the garrison were killed, the rest escaping from the windows.

The Cubans looted the building. The wooden portion was set on fire and a dynamite cartridge tore down the stone walls. A cavalry detachment arrived from Guanabacoa, and for half an hour the two forces engaged at short range, the Cubans being protected by barbed wire stretched across the street.

The Cubans then made a sortie, driving back the Spaniards and then retreated, firing as they left. It is supposed that Hernandez was in command. Thirty wounded soldiers were brought to Havana, and it is reported that twenty-four were buried at Guanabacoa. The Cuban loss is not known as they took their dead and wounded with them.

A FAMOUS WOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Arrants Was One of Those Who Was Most Active in the Cause of the Confederacy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mrs. I. C. Arrants, who died last Saturday at her home in Decatur, Meigs county, this state, was a sister of Hon. N. Q. Allen, one of the leading lawyers of east Tennessee, and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the noted east Tennessee women who, through their zeal for the cause of the southern confederacy, were discredited by the federal authorities during the late war.

Mrs. Arrants was one of the seventeen young ladies of Meigs and the adjoining counties who were arrested at Washington, the county seat of Rhea county, by federal soldiers and conveyed by boat on the Tennessee river to the city of Chattanooga.

They were marched up Market, the main street of the city, to the headquarters of the commanding officer, and much to their disgust and chagrin, compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government.

This incident has always been one of special pride to Mrs. Arrants because, as she said, the "Yankees" thought she was of sufficient importance to the confederacy to make it necessary to force her into inactivity.

A GEORGIA WONDER.

Little Fannie Hester Puzzles People of Gainesville with Her Power.

Gainesville, Ga., February 8.—The exhibition given by Little Fannie Hester excited a great deal of interest here. The Eagle, in commenting on her powers, says:

"Last night little Fannie Hester gave another exhibition of her strange and mysterious powers in the school rooms of Baley chapel, at the seminary. A very large and intensely interested audience was present."

"Little Fannie gave an even more successful exhibition than when here a few weeks ago, and we hardly believe there was a single skeptic left in the audience. Many in the audience were incredulous—the thing looked so much like a sham, and the little modest, childlike figure looked so easy to handle, that many stalwart men of the state with a look of confidence and defiance. Ho! ho! ho! Hester several times, and pronounced little Fannie's powers much greater. Professor Wallace, and Charley Webb, on each elbow, succeeded in lifting her slightly from the floor. Together they can lift half a ton easily and Fannie only weighs ninety-three."

"Professor Wallace, who can hold out sixty-three pounds on a level with one arm, let the little girl and came away like the Eagle. He tried it four times, and how thoroughly converted they were when they got through—and their pulse beat so fast the doctor could not count it, while the little girl sat and smiled, as fresh as a May morning."

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FREE PEWS AT TRINITY

Congregation Votes Against the Proposition To Rent Pews To Raise Revenue for the Church.

VOTE WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

Lively Discussion in the Church as To Whether the Assessment Plan Should Be Continued.

FREE PEWS AND FREE SALVATION

After Several Weeks of Consideration the Church Congregation at Last Decides To Stand by the Present System and Votes Down the Pew Renting Proposition.

The question of renting pews in Trinity Methodist church is settled.

During the year 1877 you can go to Trinity church and sit wherever you please, whether you pay into the treasury yearly \$500 or cents.

The climax was reached yesterday morning, when the members had assembled in church conference to decide whether they would rent the pews or continue the present assessment plan.

It was the largest congregation of members that has been present in some time, and from the opening of the discussion it was plain that the anti-new-renting crowd was overwhelmingly in the majority.

Dr. Roberts, the pastor, arose immediately after the usual morning service and said to the congregation that the question was before them, and he desired some one to put a motion for a vote.

Steward W. P. Patillo was the first to start the discussion by making a motion "that the board of stewards of Trinity church be directed to continue the present assessment plan."

Following the introduction of his motion, Mr. Painter, a man who spoke against the renting of pews. He said: "The new-renting principle is contrary to the adopted discipline of Methodism, and we cannot afford to go against the discipline. It has been said by many who pay that it is wrong. It will surely cause many of the members to turn to other churches."

Mr. Martin, who was next to take part in the discussion. He took an opposite view of the matter. He said: "It is hardly a question of choice. This church has gone on and tried all plans and they all have failed. I believe a man should be disciplined in these matters. I am in favor of putting the members on notice that unless they pay up the year, and pay the pews will be rented next year."

CHURCH BEHIND \$1,000.

Mr. Garner arose to explain how the question came up. He said: "The church is behind \$1,000 and some plan had to be devised to raise the money. It is not a question of whether or not we will rent the pews, but how shall we raise the money."

"Our plan is to have a committee go over the pews and collect what they can, the yearly prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 a pew. All a member would have to do would be to state how much he could pay and he would be given a pew at a price within his means. All pew renters who were not on time at any service would forfeit their right to sit in their pews during that service."

Things were beginning to get warm about this time. As each speaker expressed his views the discussion became more heated.

Mr. Martin, who was turned toward him. He was again in favor of putting the members on notice in the way of specifying what he expected.

Mr. Martin then said: "Fall to our very reasons presented for renting pews. I am opposed to the system. I deny, Mr. Chairman, that the voluntary system which is in vogue in this church has been a failure. This church has tried the new-renting system and it was abolished. That good man the Rev. Dr. Bishop, I understand, lead the movement against it. Under the voluntary system the church raised \$7,000 last year. What other church can show us as good a record?"

"Then I am opposed to the new-renting system. I am in favor of the home of God and we all have a right to it." (Applause.)

Judge Hammond followed Mr. Martin. He first made a move to postpone action until next Wednesday night, stating that he desired to be heard at length on the subject.

Evidently the good who said that the action next Wednesday night would be too small, for they overwhelmingly voted down the motion to postpone.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION.

John H. Moore, of Atlanta, said: "All we want is a regular place to sit in the church. The idea is not to exact recompence than people can pay. And on such rents and sittings at whatever price they are."

"And so you are right," said Mr. Martin.

When the good who said that the action next Wednesday night would be too small, for they overwhelmingly voted down the motion to postpone.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION.

The question was called for and the vote resulted in the defeat of Judge Hammond's motion by an overwhelming majority.

The assessment plan will now be continued.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The grand architecture of the great church was softened by the beautiful flowers. "Lilies of the field," that neither toll nor spin, yet not like those arrayed was even Solomon in all his glory.

There he was, straight through an open casket and frightened from the swelling tones of the organ, darted from corne to corne with fitful chirps of distress—captive shut in from its world of green trees and blue skies.

Clear and strong the voice of the singer rose, then sank into softened notes with the sweet refrain. "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

A woman in the somber robes of mourning, mute emblem of her sorrow, bowed low her head.

"Come unto me," he sang. Lowly bowed in the drooping head.

The bird swiftly crossed the sacred altar and sought refuge in some dark corner of the vaulted dome.

"Come unto me all ye that are weary—softly, sweetly press the anthem."

The bowed head fell upon the frail white hands.

The bird flew from its shadowed nook and beat its fluttering wings against the staled window through which the tinted light was streaming.

"—and he lay hidden." Like the dirge of some lost soul he sang the words.

She was kneeling, while the trembling hands were clasped in prayer.

Where the flowers clustered near the sacred chancel the bird on tired pinions came to find a hiding place.

"—and I will give you rest." The voice of the singer died away like the moaning of the sea.

A low sob from the organ man's pleading lips echoed the faint note of the song.

The bird fell with outstretched wings, wearied wings and nestled among the flowers at the foot of the great white cross.

G. N. H.

A CUNNING LOT OF MOONSHINERS

The Novel Attempt They Made To Break Jail.

BURNED HOLE IN THE FLOOR

A Watch Dog Caused the Plot To Be Discovered and Frustrated—Six Men Under the House—The Two Leaders Placed In Close Confinement—They Talk About the Matter.

The loud barking of a black cur dog which does night service at the county jail aroused the suspicion of the guards Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. The dog seemed to be interested in something that was going on under the front building in which the seven prisoners were confined.

An investigation revealed the fact that several of the United States prisoners were making a bold break for liberty.

In the floor of the building they had cut and burned a hole about fourteen inches square, and through this had crawled under the house. A brick wall one foot thick which served as a foundation, had to be passed, and the prisoners were engaged in removing this obstacle when discovered. Five of them were taken out, and quite a while afterwards a sixth was found fastened between two silos, where he had gone to hide.

The two leaders, C. C. Key and L. A. Painter, were locked up in the jail for safe keeping.

Where seen by a reporter of The Evening Constitution this morning, Painter and Key were heartily enjoying their break.

"We came nigh to breathing the fresh air," they said, "and if that damned fool dog hadn't 'squealed' we would be eating breakfast somewhere near home this morning."

"Why, do you know we have been cutting out that hole with our pocket knives for at least six days," remarked Painter, laughing. "I have seen the guard come in and sit over the hole, and he didn't know it was there."

"We've been a bold job," and then cut it a little," put in Key.

"It was a tough job," Painter continued, "and you may think how mad we were when that blamed dog commenced to bark."

And when we that outside wall was just cussing mad, but we would have had to leave in the dark a short while if the dog hadn't given us away."

"What are you fellows in prison for?" was asked.

"WORKING IN AND CARRYING ON."

"Working in and carrying on," which apparently refers to a moonshiners' technical term for engaging in the moonshining traffic of "working in" a distillery and "carrying on" a still.

Both of the men are hardy mountaineers. Painter is from Gilmer county, and is over six feet tall and very robust. He has not yet been tried. Key, who came from Murray county, was convicted two months ago and sentenced to serve four months in county jail. He thought the sentence was too long and wished to cut it in half by escaping.

The hole through which the prisoners are seen effecting an escape was immediately in front of the stove which warms the building. Over the floor there has been placed a wide board for the purpose of protecting the flooring. The moonshiners, when the guards were absent, would take up the boards and cut and burn the opening they were making, and when the guards put in an appearance they would simply lay the boards in position and then disappear.

As the reporter left the cell in which the moonshiners were confined this morning one of them sang out:

"You see, it is their business to keep us here, and it is ours to get out if we can."

WEATHER NOTES.

This morning's map shows a trough of low pressure extending from the upper St. Lawrence valley to the gulf. The barometer is lowest in east Tennessee and western Pennsylvania.

Over the country west of the Mississippi the barometer has risen during the past forty-eight hours. It is highest in northwestern Texas.

The increase in pressure over the western half of the map is accompanied by lower temperature. Freezing temperature covers the entire area as far as central Texas this morning. Over the eastern half of the map higher temperatures prevail.

Cloudy weather covers the entire map except a narrow strip of country along the east slope of the Rockies and in the south over Florida. Rains have been general in the Mississippi valley and eastward to the Atlantic. Snow has fallen in the north. Rain was falling in Chicago and snow at Marquette, Mich., and Pittsburg.

The low pressure area will move northward during the ensuing twenty-four hours and be followed by the high from the west, which will cause lower temperature in this section tonight and Tuesday.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a.m. February 8, 1897:

STATIONS.

	Temperature at 8 a.m.	Lowest temperature for 24 hours	Wind in inches.
New York, cloudy.	35	36	0
Washington, cloudy.	35	32	0
Norfolk, cloudy.	38	38	0
Jacksonville, clear.	48	46	0
Atlanta, cloudy.	48	46	18
Montgomery, cloudy.	50	50	34
Vicksburg, cloudy.	44	44	44
New Orleans, cloudy.	52	52	42
Pensacola, clear.	38	38	0
Gainesville, clear.	44	44	0
Chattanooga, clear.	44	44	14
Knoxville, raining.	44	40	08
Cincinnati, cloudy.	32	32	0
Memphis, raining.	24	22	02
Chicago, raining.	28	28	02
St. Louis, cloudy.	12	10	T
Kansas City, cloudy.	28	28	14
Omaha, cloudy.	20	20	T
Elkhorn, clear.	4	4	00
Fort Smith, cloudy.	34	32	T
Dodge City, clear.	14	14	02

* Below zero.

J. B. MABURY,
Local Forecast Official.

BURGLAR BREAKS A WINDOW.

Early this morning the store of L. J. Castles, in Kirkwood, was entered by a burglar. The blind of the front window was prised off and the window broken. It was a daring thief, as there are several residences near the store, and people were passing on their way to town.

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G. N. H.

MAJOR SHELLMAN IS DEAD

HIS DEATH CAUSES UNIVERSAL REGRET IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Petition Against Ticket Scalping Being Liberally Signed—Attempted to Break a Fafe—New Sheds for Western and Atlantic.

The announcement of the death in Savannah last night of Major W. F. Shellman, traffic manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has caused universal regret among the railroad men of Atlanta, where he was generally known and highly respected.

He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

Major Shellman was connected with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for many years, but went to the Central about ten years ago, and since has held the position of traffic manager ever since that time.

He was a frequent visitor to this city, and a number of the local officials of the Central will go to Savannah tomorrow to attend the funeral services over the remains, which will be brought to Atlanta and interred in the cemetery of the Central.

Mr. E. T. Charlton, formerly general passenger agent of the Central, and a nephew of Major Shellman, was in Atlanta this morning and left on the early train over the Central for Savannah to be present at the funeral of his uncle. Mrs. Joseph Boston, a resident of this city, is a daughter of the deceased.

CAPTAIN HAWN'S RESIGNATION.

Captain William Hawn, auditor of the Central railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta, has resigned his position.

He had been a member of the Central for many years, and was well liked by the men.

Mr. H. E. Painter, formerly general passenger agent of the Central, and a nephew of Major Shellman, was in Atlanta this morning and left on the early train over the Central for Savannah to be present at the funeral of his uncle. Mrs. Joseph Boston, a resident of this city, is a daughter of the deceased.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collection will be made by them by the week. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1897.

DEFENDING THE DEFENSELESS.
That any man should be so lost to all sense of manhood and even common decency as to try to take advantage of the widows of confederate veterans by charging them exorbitant fees for securing the papers necessary to enable them to draw their pensions from the state, surpasses belief.

But it appears that such has been the case and the last legislature wisely passed a law providing for such cases and making it a misdemeanor for any one to defraud or impose upon a widow by exacting such fees for putting their applications in shape. The work of assisting one of these devoted women to get her name properly enrolled as a beneficiary of the pensions provided for them by the state should be one of love, and any man might feel proud of the privilege of rendering assistance in such a case.

The officials in charge of the disbursement of this fund are determined to prosecute to the utmost any man so unprincipled and so lost to every sense of gratitude for the service rendered by these noble women as to seek to take advantage of their necessities for personal gain. The support and sympathy of true men all over the state will be rendered freely to the officials in their endeavor to put a stop to such nefarious practices. Such conduct is worse than robbing the dead. It is taking advantage of a class of people who need every dollar that is given them by the state and who deserve all that they receive; and a hundred times more as a partial compensation for what they braved and suffered in the dark days of the civil war.

SOCIETY HERE AND THERE.

Editor Labouchere, of The London Truth, says of the Bradley-Martin set: "A more corrupt and contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven."

This is very strong language—so strong that it carries its own refutation with it. Readers of newspapers know that London society, from the prince of Wales down, is noted for its follies and excesses.

Henry Clews, who is an Englishman, says that New York's society, in intelligence, cultivation, refinement and taste, will compare favorably with the best circles of London, Paris and other European capitals. We do not propose to apologize for what is silly or wicked in our society, but the people who live in glass houses over the water have no right to throw stones in this direction.

Society in our big cities is no better than it should be, but it is no worse, and probably not so bad, as that of the older countries of Europe, corrupted for centuries by bad examples in high places.

As a matter of fact, American society has thousands of good men and women who are honor to their race.

TO THE POINT.

In the pending discussion between the preachers and the society people somebody suggested that instead of preaching special sermons it would be better for the pastors to see leading members of their flocks and get them interested in the work of reforming society.

Some of the best and brightest men in America are in charge of city churches, but the complaint is frequently made, and we think justly, that they do not mingle with the people enough.

A pastor who is earnest, eloquent and magnetic can talk with a dozen or a score of influential men and women in a city and accomplish more in the way of genuine reform than by thundering against society in a special sermon.

Our preachers and good people will find that their more frivolous and thoughtful neighbors will give them a hearing, and the chances are that when they see more of one another they will get together without pulpit crusades and revivals.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.

Millions of people in the United States are now waiting and hoping for appointments under Mr. McKinley.

These aspirants range all the way from common laborers looking for work in government shops up to the statesmen who hope to be sent abroad as foreign ministers.

Several thousand young men and women want clerkships at Washington.

The very worst luck that could come to these people would be the positions they seek. There may be some exceptions, but nine out of ten office seekers are ruined by their mode of living.

Public offices do not pay large salaries, and political contributions and other expenses reach a high figure.

The average federal office holder, especially if he lives at the capital, gets into the habit of running with an extravagant crowd. He is almost certain to make debts,

and he never knows when he will lose his job.

Such a man is in suspense day and night, and he is doomed to heartache and disappointment most of the time.

It is a bad thing for a man to hold a public office a number of years. He gets used to its red tape and routine work and is fit for nothing else.

In every town there are broad-shouldered, stalwart men leading idle lives and complaining that they are getting nothing to do. Their ruts dates back from a little federal office, which unified them for useful work. They lost their places and will stand around for the remainder of their lives living on their friends and waiting for an appointment.

Any bright, capable and industrious man can do more for himself out of office than in it. He will be happier and more independent with a trade or a business of his own. The offices will be filled by somebody. There will be no trouble about that.

The Spaniards in Cuba recently put a sixteen-year-old boy to death while he was too ill to sit up at his trial or stand up to be shot. His mother and sisters were exiled because they asked for clemency.

Spring poetry is rolling in and the Georgia poets head the procession.

Sam Small thinks that the Bradley-Martins have the right to spend their wealth on fashionable follies if it pleases them.

One of Atlanta's Little Sisters.

Atlanta has a little sister down on the Georgia road, some thirty miles away, whose peculiar virtues and qualities deserve more than a passing mention.

Conyers is the name of this sister town, and it is a name that stands well in the business and social world.

Some years ago my attention was called to the fact that one cannot turn a street corner in Atlanta without meeting a Conyers man.

After that I made it a point to take a private bus on my own account in my private walks.

In the stores I found dozens of clerks who lived in Conyers.

At times the police force had a large percentage of men from that town.

A leading minister, teacher and three prominent county officials were from the same place.

A partner in a big dry goods firm, the president of a bank, a bank cashier, an enterprising wholesale grocery merchant, several wealthy cotton men, some tobacco dealers and a number of other merchants hailed from Conyers.

After that I soon added two popular physicians, two or three lawyers, several street car drivers and hundreds of men engaged in various occupations, including about forty or fifty drummers.

My census began to interest me, and I kept it up a year.

At one time I found in a large newspaper building two or three printers, a proof-reader, elevator man, office boy, engineer and one or two others from the town on the Georgia road.

Hundreds of white and black mechanics came from that place.

Even the bill collectors and insurance agents claimed Conyers as their former home.

The man who collected my street tax, and the man who measured my water meter came from there, of course.

I did not ask at the gas office, but I feel sure that Conyers is represented there.

There were so many of them that I gave up the count, but not before I was satisfied that they were all doing well in their new homes. Among them are capitalists, merchants, professional men, many classes of tollers, old and young, besides society young men and pretty girls.

After giving Conyers a general survey, I had one general word for all strangers who asked about Atlanta's population.

"About 100,000, and 20,000 of them from Conyers," was my reply.

And then my astonished visitors would ask me to explain myself.

One would naturally suppose that this enormous influx from Conyers must reduce the population of that town.

Not a bit of it. Conyers enjoys a steady growth all the time, has a good trade, and bears a fine reputation in business circles.

Young men start there, accumulate money, seek wider fields, and new people come in to take their places. Some of the original settlers and their families have remained, and most of them are successful and prosperous.

The town has good churches and schools, brick houses and physicians and enterprising merchants and bankers.

It is a moral, orderly place, and its people do not take the trouble to lock their doors at night.

Crime is practically unknown there, and the marshal has nothing to do, unless he picks out an ugly man and makes him give bonds for his appearance.

The two newspapers are run by two of the cleverest and most popular men on the Georgia press.

Just now the people are getting ready for electric lights and other improvements.

In Conyers the young people are trained to habits of sobriety, industry and economy.

The young men neither drink, nor gamble nor indulge in other dissipations.

When they move to Atlanta and other cities they carry their good habits and business methods with them, and all of them have been successful.

It is a dry town, and the man who wants to borrow a snake for selfish purposes will have a long road to travel. But easy communication with Atlanta and Covington makes the snake unnecessary when a man is willing to pay express charges on his machine.

Is it a quiet place? Well, it is peaceful, and the people are pleasant and clever.

They take the daily papers, run up to Atlanta frequently, and the youngsters read the new books and are up to date in many things.

Allegedly, Atlanta's little sister makes a mighty good showing. She evidently knows how to keep house for herself, and the wayfarer she sends out into the world have proved their ability and pluck.

In the natural course of events the town will grow. It will have more population and more wealth, and when they need them, city improvements and flourishes will be added.

I have singled out Conyers for special mention, because it is in some respects remarkable.

But I am aware of the fact that Atlanta has other little sisters within a radius of fifty or sixty miles whose good points deserve the highest praise.

As a rule, the average Georgia town is a good place for anybody to live in. Some of the best people I have ever known now live in these small communities, or started there.

With very few exceptions, every successful lawyer, merchant, banker, journalist, artisan or man of affairs in Atlanta came from a town like Conyers or from the farming districts.

Our brilliant men in public life and our beautiful women mostly came from the country or from small towns—at least, this is true of the majority.

Atlanta is proud of the sisterhood of towns clustered about her—and she will have more to come in the time when she ages upward from Sherman's ash heap down to the present year of grace, illuminated by the rising sun of the twentieth century.

"It certainly is astonishing that we, the most patriotic of nations, with such high

Some Gilded Misalliances With the Gilt Rubbed Off

opinions of ourselves and our institutions, should be so ready to hand over 'our daughters and our ducats' to the first foreigner who asks for them, often requiring less information about him than we would consider necessary before buying a house or taking a pen so much able than mine that I copy it entire. Strangely enough, it is from The New York Evening Post, and how so good a thing was printed in its columns I do not know, unless Editor Godkin was not on duty at the editorial quarto the day its author submitted the manuscript.

The author signs himself or herself "An Idler" and this is what he or she writes: "A dear old American lady who lived the greater part of her life in Rome, and used to receive all who were worth knowing in her spacious drawing rooms far up in the dim fastnesses of a Roman palace, used to say that 'she had only known of one really happy marriage made by an American girl abroad.' In those days, being 'young and innocent,' we considered that remark very cynical, and in our hearts thought nothing could be more romantic and charming than for a fair compatriot to assume a heroic title and retire after her marriage to her husband's estates, to rule smilingly over him and a devoted tenantry, very much as it appears in the last act of a comic opera, when a rose-colored light is burning and the orchestra plays the last brilliant chords of a wedding march. Then, also, there seemed to us to have perverted sense a sort of poetic justice about the fact that money, gained honestly but prosaically, in groceries or gas, should go to regild an ancient flagon or prop up the crumbling walls of some robber stronghold abroad.

"For how can a woman expect to be happy away from all the little ties and traditions of her youth? If she goes away very young she may still hope to replace her friends and even make new ties, as is often done. But the real reason (greater or deeper) of unhappiness lies in the fundamental difference of the whole social structure between her own country and that of her adoption, the radically different way of looking at every side of life.

"Surely a girl must feel that a man who allows a marriage to be arranged for him, and who only signs the contract because its pecuniary clauses are to his satisfaction, and who would withdraw in a moment if these were suppressed, must have an entirely different point of view from her own on all the vital issues of life.

"We do not for a moment doubt that foreigners—of course in all this we think of our English cousins as ourselves—make excellent husbands for their own women, but we do think that, except in rare cases, they are unsatisfactory helpmates for American girls. This is so large a subject that we cannot even attempt to touch on more than a side or two of this matter. But to make our idea clearer, we will cite the following contrasted stories:

"Two charming sisters of an aristocratic Virginia family, each with an income of over \$40,000 a year, recently married in France. They naturally expected to continue abroad the life they had always led at home, in which operas, boxes, saddle horses, and constant entertaining were matters of course. In both cases they discovered that their husbands (neither of them penniless) had entirely different views.

"In the first place, it is considered 'bad form' for young married women to entertain in France, and, besides, the money was needed for 'improvement' and in many other ways, and as every sensible French family puts aside at least a third of its income as dots for the children, boys as well as girls, these wives found themselves for the first time in their lives cramped for money, and obliged during their one month's stay in Paris to put up with hired traps and depend on their friends for their entertainment.

"Poor little waifs of a foreign land! They are the victim of a popular and unreasoning prejudice. People never stop to think what beautiful lessons they teach of contentment under adverse circumstances and surroundings that would drive less heartful and hopeful creatures to the depths of ungrateful and unappreciative men. The little vagabonds appeal to me very strongly. I have felt and known what it is to be friendless and alone in a strange place among an unsympathetic people, and I, too, have whistled when my heart was heavy with a woe and a longing unexpressable for just a kindly word and the clasp of a hopeful hand.

"Under such circumstances I have imagined that they were the bluebirds and the brown thrushes of my own native clime building their nests in the budding hawthorns, or chattering among the spangled branches of the old plum orchard instead of homeless wanderers like myself, severed from all the ties that bound them to their happier home life in their own native land. There is always something suggestive of the reduced children of rural birth and upbringing picking rags on the busy streets of the restless city when I watch the English sparrows pliffering strays of straw and bright shreds of cloth from the doorsteps or the gutters with which to build their little ragged nests under the eaves of a hopeful hand.

"The tilt between the ministers and the society women will not do any good. Unless sharp things have been said on both sides.

About 2,500,000 are waiting in breathless suspense for 250,000 offices under the new administration.

President McKinley will probably ask the leaders of our Lily Whites and Charcoal Blacks when they propose to roll up a republican majority in Georgia.

The outlook brightens for a good Georgia exhibit at the Nashville exposition.

Bill Argue figures it out that an ordinary dinner directly and indirectly employs millions of people and costs hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Alabama street extension would soon add millions of dollars to the wealth of the city in the increased value of property.

Atlanta has no mardi gras and she has given up her rex pageants, but every city needs something of the sort. Why not get up a big festival in May and fill our streets with gay processions and give the city up to mirth and music from Piedmont park to Grant park?

Mrs. Arthur Paget, an American lady, recently gave a fancy ball in London which dazzled even that great metropolis. The Americans set the pace.

When society settles down to cards and punch it gets back to the point it started from. It requires neither culture nor refinement to make the majority of people enjoy gaming and gosseling.

The advertising fashions of a community change. A few years ago the Atlanta newspapers contained no matrimonial and spicy personal advertisements.

We need either better marriage laws or better divorce laws. As matters now stand, the matrimonial tie is a rope of sand.

The Baby's prize questions are turning our population into one vast history class.

That column of questions and answers in The Morning Constitution is a good thing, and it is presided over by one of the most accomplished and best informed journalists in America, Mr. P. J. Moran.

Constitutional Amendments.

MY DREAM SHIP.
Beyond the mists of dreary doubt,
False hopes and fruitless fears,
And all the evanescent rout
Of soulless smiles and tears;
Born by no changeful wind of chance,
But by Faith's gladsome gales
O'er Fancy's fair and free expanse
My dream ship sails and sails.

Where rise the

COMMITTEE IS SELECTED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Has Been Formed in Connection With the Mutual Receivership.

THEY WILL RECEIVE THE STOCK

Messrs. Paul Romare, W. A. Hemphill and R. D. Spalding Appointed as the Protective Committee.

UNITED ACTION IS NOW TAKEN

Plan on Foot To Consolidate the Assets of the Mutual with the Interstate Company, of Columbus—Meeting of Stockholders Will Be Held Sometime Soon To Decide the Matter.

A stockholders' protective committee has been formed in connection with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Saturday.

The committee is composed of Mr. Paul Romare, first vice president of the Atlanta National bank; Colonel W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Gramling-Spalding Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes.

These gentlemen have consented to act in the capacity named at earnest solicitation of a number of shareholders who desire them to do so.

The contract under which the shareholders will deposit their stock with this committee provides explicitly that the costs, expenses and fees shall not exceed a given amount, which is much less than each individual shareholder would have to pay if no united action were taken.

Blanks are now being prepared and when a shareholder deposits his or her stock with the committee they will receive a written receipt for the same.

The committee is composed of three of the best known gentlemen in the financial and business world of Atlanta, and there will not be the slightest risk in placing stock in their hands, as their integrity and business judgment is beyond question.

TO CONSOLIDATE WITH INTERSTATE.

A scheme is now under consideration, which, if carried out successfully, will consolidate the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association with the Interstate Building and Loan Association, of Columbus.

As soon as the committee has made the arrangement learned of the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Atlanta association last Saturday they took the train for this city and spent the day yesterday in consultation with the officers and several of the leading stockholders of the local association.

The officers who came to Atlanta were: E. P. Dismukes, president; C. E. Beach, general manager, and W. A. Wimbush, counsel.

The plan under consideration is for the Interstate Association to take the sound assets of the Southern Mutual and issue to the shareholders stock in the Interstate to the amount of the assets which are transferred to them.

After the sound assets are taken by the Interstate Association, the receiver can then wind up the affairs of the Mutual which are not considered safe.

The committee is to be an excellent one by the officers of the home association who were at the conference which was held yesterday, but of course it will have to be submitted to the stockholders for confirmation, which will necessitate the calling of a special stockholders' meeting to be held this week, at which time the matter can be presented to them, and if it meets with favor the naming of a permanent receiver can be fought when the case is presented to Judge Candler for consideration next Saturday.

Judge Anderson, who was appointed temporary receiver of the association last Saturday, has taken charge of the assets of the association and will conduct the business until the receivership is either dissolved or made permanent.

He is in Pulaski county today and could not be seen and asked to express himself upon the merits of the proposed plan.

WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED.

The failure of the association is attributed in an indirect way to the appointment of a receiver for the Southern Building and Loan Association at Knoxville a few days ago.

The Southern, at Knoxville, was the largest association of the kind in the world,

THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened

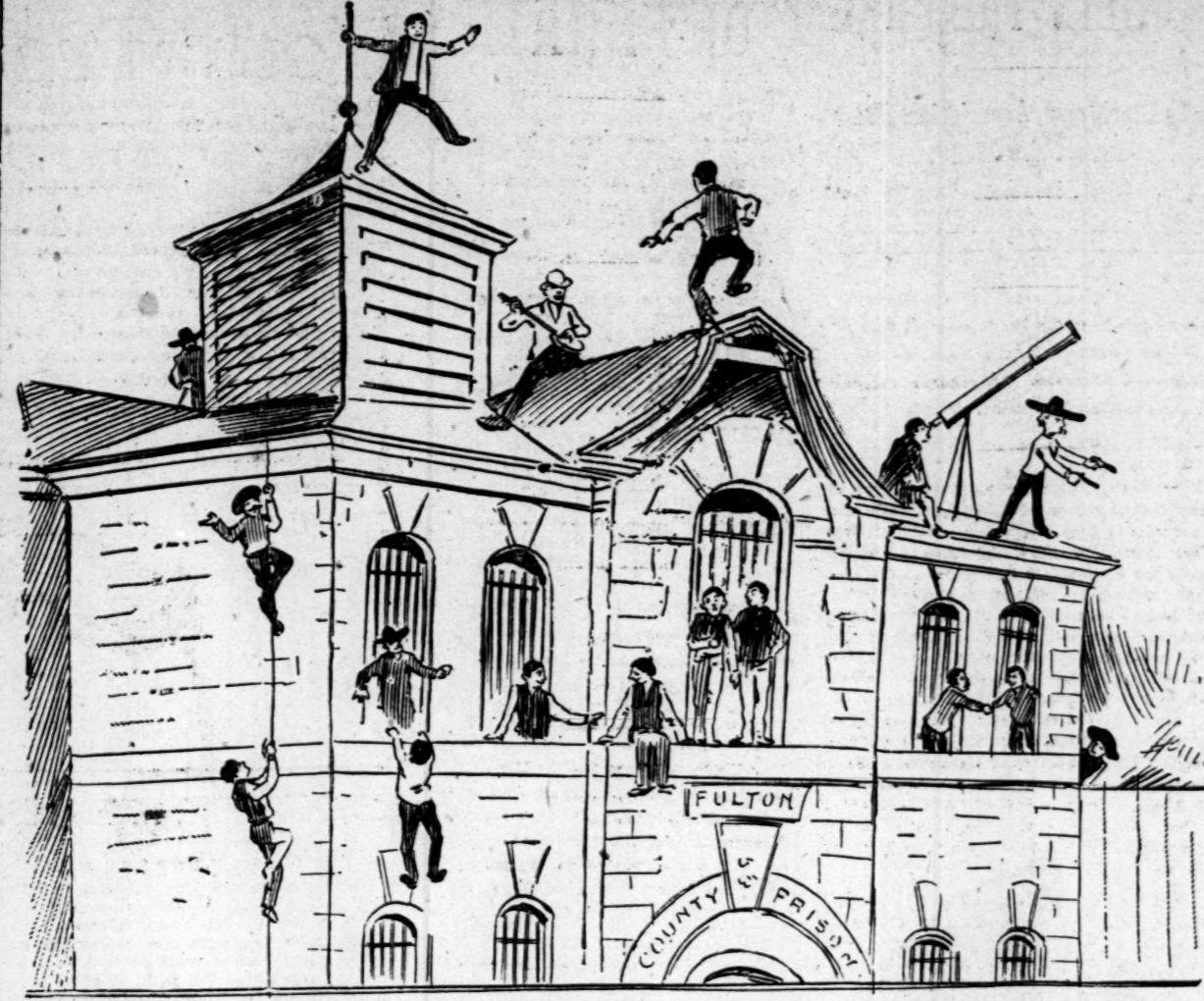
"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly and easily. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful."

JOHN G. POLHILL, MACON, GA.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

BOOKS containing invaluable information of interest to all women will be sent to any address upon application, by THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PRISONERS STAY WHERE THEY BELONG.



THIS SORT OF THING DON'T GO UNDER SHERIFF NELMS.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH

Revenue Officers Make a Big Raid in Haralson County and Capture Two Men.

MOONSHINERS ESCAPE LATER

They Are Left in a Depot by the Marshals and Quickly Depart for Parts Unknown.

MARSHALS' EXCITING MAN HUNT

They Came in Contact with Sundry Briers and Succeeded in Capturing an Outfit, but After All Lose Their Prize by the Clever Escape of the Moonshiners.

SUPREME COURT TODAY.

Judge Gober Will Sit with the Justices on an Important Case. Other Court News.

The supreme court met this morning. Chief Justice Simmons presiding; present, Justices Lumpkin, Atkinson, Cobb and Lillard. Each justice kept a seat in the courtroom, but the judges did not sit together.

At the time of the trial, Governor Atkinson requested Judge Gober, of the Blue Ridge circuit, to sit on the bench, making a full court of four judges. On account of the absence of Justice Fish the case was passed over.

The still was located about two miles from Lathrath's postoffice, Haralson county, and has been giving the authorities trouble for some time. It was known that a large still was somewhere in that neighborhood, but all the efforts of the officers to locate and capture it had been baffled.

It was decided that it must be captured at all means, and with this object in view the three men who have already been mentioned, and who are counted as three of the best officers in the service of the government, were sent out to make the raid, Deputy Marshal Duke being at the head of the party.

After some little trouble they succeeded in finding a man who would lead them to the still, and they started out. They did not know but the guide might prove false, and they were at all times on the lookout for an ambush, but nothing of the kind occurred and they arrived safely at the still.

When they had arrived and taken a look at the place where the still was concealed, they began to realize why all of their previous efforts to capture it had been in vain.

So carefully had it been concealed and so adapted was the ground for the location that a party of men might pass within fifty feet of the place where the still was in operation and never suspect that they were within fifty miles of a blockade distillery.

Among the prominent attorneys in attendance, additional to those mentioned above, are Messrs. W. A. Hawks and E. A. Hawley, of Americus; W. K. Miller, Joseph R. Lamar and Joseph Ganahl, of Augusta; Alex Erwin, of Athens, and Washington Deasey, of Macon.

A MONUMENT FOR ILLINOIS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Generals Boyton and Fullerton arrived today with Smith H. Atkins, Major J. A. Connolly, Colonel J. G. Everett, Colonel J. A. Blodgett and Colonel E. D. Swain, members of the Illinois Chickamauga park commission.

They went to the battlefield looking for a suitable place to erect a monument to the Illinois troops.

General Tucker accompanies them.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Athens, February 8.—Advices received here today from Cana say that the Greek squadron has arrived at that place and that upon arriving failed to salute the Turkish flag according to custom.

The officer in command of the British warships at Cana paid a visit to the commander of the Greek vessels immediately upon their arrival.

Dispatches also say that the Christians and the Moslems at Retimo, Crete, are massing in opposition to one another and are making preparations for a battle.

THE PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

It was probably on this account that the

MR. BRANAN MR. GENTRY

It Seems That These Two Men Will Be Elected Police Commissioners by Council.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ANNOUNCE

He Says the Whole Matter Rests with the Council and He Has Nothing To Say.

WHAT THE GOSSIPERS HAVE TO SAY

There Are Those Who Will Not Concede Gentry's Election—Other Candidates Who Are Mentioned—Election To Occur at the Council Meeting on the First Monday in March.

At the council meeting to be held on the 1st of March the election of two police commissioners will take place to fill the vacancies which will occur on the expiration of the terms of Commissioners George E. Johnson and J. C. A. Branen.

It is generally conceded that Commissioner Branen will succeed himself and interest will center in the selection of a successor to Commissioner Johnson.

Those who claim to be posted say that Mr. W. T. Gentry will come in the winner.

This morning Commissioner Johnson was asked if he would be a candidate, and he replied:

"I have nothing to say on that line. I have never made an announcement of the kind in my life and I will not do so now."

"It is understood, Mr. Johnson," he was told, "that Mr. Gentry has an almost certain chance of being elected."

"That is with the council," was the reply.

"And you will not make an announcement of your candidacy?"

"No, I certainly will not."

Several names were mentioned in connection with the election, among which are John A. Colvin, J. F. Lester and John Welch.

The political forces have been quietly at work for some weeks past, and two factions in the council, or rather, two factions who have a pull with the council, have drawn up a line of battle. Those interested most in the outcome of the election have been at sea until within the past two or three days, but this morning there appears to be something tangible and the political gossips are giving out Gentry as the winner.

Mr. Gentry is the well-known telephone manager and has been identified with the city in a business way for many years. If elected, he will make a very efficient city official.

The opposition, however, has not yet given up the fight and they will not admit that it is wiped.

Mr. Gentry has not signified any intention to accept if chosen; in fact, he has made no personal effort to secure the election, but his friends have been doing some work in his behalf.

The election will be one of the features of the meeting of the council on the first Monday in March.

DENOUNCES THE DECISION

FINDING IN THE TENNESSEE ASYLUM CASE OBJECTED TO.

Two Patients Met Violent Deaths, but the Authorities Are Exonerated. More Investigations May Follow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Royal Arcanumites who preferred charges are indignant over the decision of the state charity board, which exonerated the state authorities of the asylum for the insane from blame for the violent death of Ben S. Sherman, the man who tried to escape by breaking out of the building.

At the trial Saturday Sherman, Bell acknowledged his guilt, but in some way the idea had taken root in his head that it was proved that he did not live in this state he would be liberated. With the object of proving this he had many witnesses present who swore that he lived just across the state line in Clayburn county, Alabama.

He so thoroughly demonstrated to Commissioner Broyles that he did not live in this state that he was bound over to appear at the Birmingham court instead of being brought before Judge Newman.

His bond was fixed at \$300, which he failed to make. He is now in the Fulton county jail and will be taken to Birmingham as soon as possible.

DALLAS RABURN ARRAIGNED.

Dallas Raburn, of Haralson county, was brought before Commissioner Broyles this morning on the charge of running a blockade distillery. Many of the most important witnesses were absent and on this account the trial was postponed until next Monday morning. Raburn was allowed to return to his home and by next Monday it is thought the other witnesses can be secured.

WAR RECORD CAN BE PURCHASED

All That Were Printed for Free Distribution Have Long Since Been Disposed Of.

Washington, February 8.—To correct erroneous impressions as to the official records of the war of the rebellion which have recently been published in regard to a general distribution of the valuable work to public libraries, the war department requests the publication of this statement:

Under the act of congress approved August 7, 1882, 11,000 copies of the war record were ordered printed, and 8,300 were placed at the disposal of members of the forty-seventh congress, to be sent to such libraries, etc., as they should designate; 1,000 copies were directed to be distributed to the several executive departments of the government, and 1,000 to officers of the army and contributors to the work. All these sets have been distributed.

Members of the present congress have no copies for free distribution, and those authorized to be distributed by the war department and other executive departments were long since disposed of.

Seven hundred copies of the 11,000 printed were reserved for sale at about the cost of press work and paper; and the only way the work can now be obtained is by purchase.

THE PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

It was probably on this account that the

WE MEAN STRICTLY BUSINESS!

And are determined to close out our Retail Department at once.

5 and 6 inches, at	8 1-3c
Footed Oyster Bowls, at	7 1-2c
Ice Cream Saucers . . . . .	.48c doz
Butter Pads at . . . . .	.24c doz
Double thick Hotel China Plates, Tea size . . . . .	.60c doz
Breakfast size . . . . .	.75c doz
Dinner size . . . . .	.90c doz
Coffee Cups and Saucers . . . . .	.60c set
Plated Tea Spoons . . . . .	.10c set
Plated Table Spoons . . . . .	.25c set
Plated Forks . . . . .	.48c set
Plated Knives . . . . .	.55c set
Everything for the Dining Room and Kitchen at less than cost.	

Great Bargains on our 10c Counter

Elegant Stone China Bowls and Pitchers, only

Decorated 10-piece Toilet Sets

Beautiful Hand-Painted Toilet Sets, gold tracings, 12 pieces, large size, for

Maddock's English Porcelain Toilet Sets, plain white, new shapes

Everything for the Dining Room and Kitchen at less than cost.

Our Stock is going fast, and this is your last opportunity to buy real elegant goods at less than they cost to import. This is our Closing Sale.

Mail Orders Will Receive Careful Attention. No Charge for Packing Out-of-Town Orders.

CARVER & HARPER,
79 Whitehall and 66 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

BABY CARRIAGES

NEW STYLES JUST IN.</p



A TALK WITH FIGHTING FITZ

Bob Says He Is in Good Condition and Will Win.

NO NEW TACTICS TO PLAY

Will Go at Corbett from the Beginning and Hopes To Put Him Outside of Ten Rounds—Where the Two Big Fellows Will Train—Many Sports Will Go from the South.

New York, February 8.—The New York Journal has just secured a timely interview with Bob Fitzsimmons.

Before another Sunday rolls around Bob will have departed for Nevada to make final preparations for meeting James J. Corbett on March 17th, in what is universally admitted will be the greatest pugilistic event in the annals of fistiana.

Corbett has been training assiduously for this fight for some months until at the present moment he is in condition to batte for a king's ransom. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, started in to take exercise, and that of a very light character, only ten days or so ago. This delay in beginning heavy training is in strongly marked contrast to Fitzsimmons, who has had all former occasions as it has been customary with him when matched for a fight to move with his family and belongings to some quiet place where he systematically carries out a prescribed course of training for several months antedating the event.

His failure to act according to the time-honored custom in this, the most important question of all, has given rise to much speculation among the sporting fraternity to assign some reason for his conduct. Corbett's friends are loud in proclaiming their doubt of the antipodean's sincerity. They maintain that it is something unheeded of to see a principal in his greatest encounter of life in the pre-drawn about New York, a journey of five days from the selected battle-ground, and within five weeks of the day of the big contest.

A GLANCE AT FITZ.

Why has he not started before, and when will he begin heavy training? are the questions awaiting answers on all sides. To the cynics, who doubt the antipodean's sincerity, it will be more or less gratifying to learn that first of all, Fitzsimmons has no desire to fight him after a long stage of heavy training, and secondly that his delayed departure for Nevada is due entirely to the serious illness of a member of his family, a crisis for better or worse having been daily expected.

Could these same cynics see Fitzsimmons, well equipped with walking sweater and cap, followed by his new pet, Yaruma, the wrestling giant Dane, trudging along each morning to and around Central park, on his twelve-mile jaunt, and returning to his hotel dripping with perspiration, they would think differently. And, perhaps, could these alarmists follow Fitzsimmons to the world hotel and see him go to the buff for his exercises with the dumbbells and wrist machine, and note his condition, they would hesitate long before again commenting unfavorably on the Cornishman.

Bob Fitzsimmons is in superb condition for this fight, and he looks it. His flesh is smooth, his muscles hard, but pliable, while his massive chest and back denote great strength and power. His face and eyes show that he is not dissipated. In fact, Bob Fitzsimmons could not possibly be in better physical condition than he is at present. And he knows it.

After being paged with a telephone after his bath yesterday, Fitzsimmons discoursed as follows: "So the latest cry is that I am not training properly. Well, I suppose that Corbett's friends will want me to follow their instructions. It should be just their pie if I don't get right and my loss. Such kids as thinks I never heard of them, they will expect me to follow their directions soon."

WHAT BOB SAYS.

"I have heard so much talk lately about what I am doing and what Corbett was going to do me on March 17th that I often wonder where the tales come from. Well, I don't care what people think about my training. I am going to do the fighting, and know just how I should be. I feel great, and am fit to do the thing. The wind is good and strong, and the only thing necessary for me is to become accustomed to the high altitude of Nevada. I will have four long weeks to do this before the fight."

"How do you propose fighting Corbett?"

"I don't know, but he does, or rather says he does. I have read where Corbett says that I am a tricky fighter. Perhaps

I am, but the best trick I know is landing my fists on the jaw just hard enough to knock men out, and I hope to show Mr. Corbett how the personal affair is accomplished. I don't mind confessing to him about tricks! What fighter does he know whom I tricked, unless, as I say, he calls the knock-out a trick?"

"Corbett says that you are rehearsing several new blows for this fight; is that true?"

"Well, he must be a mind reader! Where does he buy his information? New blows for him? Not on his life! Any old codger who sits up late at night or left out part of his pompadour head he will hit the floor very hard. I don't think that he will get up, either."

"Have you any ideas formed on the way you shall fight Corbett?"

HAD NO IDEAS.

"No, I have not; and if I had I would not tell. It is just this way with me: I might make up my mind to do a certain thing in a fight, when a blow from my opponent or even a feline would cause me to change my tactics. When Corbett fights my way, he is forced entirely by his own skill. I may see my opportunity in the very first round, and then it may take me several to find his weakness. You may depend, however, that I will find his weak points. I am just as confident as ever that I will win."

"How many rounds will the fight last?"

"How can I possibly tell? That's the kind of bluster Corbett indulges in," said Fitz with a distinct laugh. Then brightening up and clapping his hands, he said: "So Corbett is going to have a doctor in his camp, hell? Well, is not that a bit surprising to his friends?"

"Now, there is just one thing that I am going to insist upon before we fight, and that is to have my physician examine Corbett. I have no way of knowing why this should be done. I know that this Nevada law calls for a medical examination, but I want my own physician to examine Corbett before we fight. I have had one peculiar experience and I don't propose to have another if I can help it."

"What about the veroscope pictures?"

"Oh, I don't care a rap about the pictures. They are nothing. I was told what was not to let Corbett get any more privileges out of this fight than I could get. I am glad that the pictures will be made, just for one thing."

"Usually you will hear about ten thousand versions of how a fight was contested. With the pictures there will be no chance of people saying that a foul was committed in one round, clinching to avoid punishment in another and running away unchallenged in the next."

Steamboat Springs, Nev., a small town twelve miles from Carson City, has been selected by James J. Corbett to train in quiet surroundings. A decision was made today after Corbett had received all but positive assurances from "Dan" Stuart that the fight with Fitzsimmons will take place at Carson. Corbett will begin work at his training quarters about a week from next Wednesday. He finished his theatrical season recently at Kansas City, Mo., and will leave for San Francisco, where he will spend a few days, going from there to Steamboat Springs. On his way to San Francisco he will stop at Salt Lake City, where he is billed for a sparring exhibition with his partner, McVey, on Tuesday night.

There has been a new athletic club organized in England which will give boxing shows. The club has cabled an offer to Kit Lavigne of a \$3,500 purse to meet Eddie Connolly of St. John's, N. B., in twenty rounds bout during Derby week.

Jack McAuliffe, the retired light-weight champion of the world, arrived in New York Saturday from San Francisco, where he has been for over six months. McAuliffe looked to be in splendid condition and told his friends he had retired from the ring for good, as his arm, which he broke in his contest with Owen Ziegler, of Philadelphia, a year ago, still aches.

McAuliffe has decided to become a manager and will manage Tom Sharkey, the sailor; Harry Peppers, of California, and Jimmy Anthony, of Australia. It was expected that Sharkey would accompany McAuliffe to this city, but McAuliffe told him he would go to San Francisco and take a rest.

Sharkey is expected to be in San Francisco on Friday, and will be in time to meet Peter Maher, Corbett or Fitzsimmons in a limited round contest or to a finish, and McAuliffe will try hard to arrange a match.

English rowing men favor the scheme, as they hope the coming of foreigners may bring a new interest in the sport, which is in a bad way in England. The Tyne is not much better off than the Thames, but there is more chance that the North Countrymen will take up the challenge in earnest than the Thames watermen.

WHERE EVERY ONE PLAYS POLO

Boys Learn the Game in Parts of India from the Time They Can Hit the Ball.

India furnishes the one part of the world where polo is the most popular game. In fact, the game is the sole amusement of the inhabitants of the hilly countries on the southern side of Hindu Kush. Of these places Gilgit and Chitral are names which England's recent "little wars" have made famous.

Every boy begins to play on foot, as soon as he has strength to hit a ball. When he begins to make rapid progress he becomes a good player. Each village has its polo ground. Instead of boards there are low walls around the ground. These walls are used by the villagers as seats, from which to view the game. The teams are larger than ours, there being seldom fewer than five on a side, and sometimes as many as ten.

The boys ride on the backs of the bulls who ride from goal to goal.

In the middle of the ground, he hits the ball while in the air and it is then in play.

When a goal is made one of the side which hit the goal must get down from his pony and pick up the ball. If this is not done the ball may be hit out again and the goal does not count. Ponies are never ridden, and the game is played two hours, so their condition must be excellent.

The best team at present is the Nagar team, which bears the title of champion.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Patsey Donovan, manager of the Pittsburgh team, has already selected the uniforms for his team next season. When a new polo uniform is made, positive in its statement that no deal had been made with either, but he admitted that he tried to secure a shortstop, second baseman and pitcher from Cleveland.

"Robison wanted the earth," was the reason Von Der Ahe explained his failure to bring three of the crack players back with him.

You can say, however, that while negotiations are not off by means, and when Robison finds out he is up against it in the Sunday game business, he may reconsider my plan to strengthen the Browns with some of his best players.

"This will not prevent us making every effort to improve our club. An offer will be made to President Freedman to have him come to the Baltimore meet next week for Amos Alcott, the star New York twirler.

Von Der Ahe said the Connor-Holiday band had not yet been consummated, but would be shortly.

HARPER WENT FISHING.

Justice of Peace Contestant Explains the Story of His Absence.

J. W. Harper, who was alleged to have been up to town to serve notice on him in the Justice of the peace contest, returned this morning.

Harper was seen by an Evening Constitution reporter this morning and made the following statement:

"I feel obliged over the charges that I am making an effort to evade the notice of notice to Judge Orr. I have notice on the Friday evening before we closed Monday, and it appears to me that the notice was treated with contempt, as it seems no attention was given the matter until I had left the city."

"My leaving the city was on a pleasure trip. I went hunting with a friend near Macon, and have been in south Macon ever since."

"I did not leave here until last Tuesday morning, and it seems to me that they had sufficient time to serve notice on me. It has not hurt my contest, but it has caused several of my executors to feel a little nervous, and I think I will take some steps in the courts toward having the matter set straight."

Manager Barnes, of the Olympic Club, Birmingham, England, yesterday cabled to the Gazette on a telephone offering £400 for a match between Don and Palmer at 18 pounds, the contest to take place May 4 or later. It is not likely that the colored champion or even Palmer will accept this offer, as Tom O'Rourke, of the

Broadway A. C., yesterday cabled to Richard K. Fox, in London, offering \$3,000 for the contest.

Articles of agreement for a match at chess between Jackson W. Showalter, of Kentucky, and Harry N. Pillsbury, of Brooklyn, were signed Saturday evening. The match, which is for a total stakes of \$3,000, was initiated by the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the entire amount of the stakes is deposited with its president, John J. Meaney, who is the referee and also the steward of the match. The winner must score seven victories before his opponent scores six, or if the opponent is at six, then the victor must score ten wins. Drawn games do not count on the score.

The first game will be played on Wednesday evening at the Hamilton Club, Remsen street, Brooklyn.

The British players in the international chess tournament for the championship and the cup given by Sir George Newnes, which were won last year by the Americans, are J. H. Blackburne, G. E. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, H. H. Cole, P. M. Jacob, H. Jacobs, T. Lawrence, C. D. Lockwood, D. Y. Mills and H. A. Atkins. The match, which will be played by cable, will begin on Friday, the British players being at the Hotel Cecil, in this city, and the Americans at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn.

"Tommy" Ryan, of Syracuse, and "Tommy" Tracy, of Australia, will meet in a twenty-round bout in Syracuse on the 22nd instant.

Roberts, the English champion billiard player, has accepted Ives' challenge to play for the championship. The agreement is, however, not yet signed.

"Paddy" O'Toole, of Bay City, Mich., was given a decision over "Danny" Conroy, of Buffalo, N. Y., in a ten round match, at the close of the fourth round, on Friday night, at Saginaw, Mich.

An effort is being made to match "Denver Ed" Smith, who has just returned from South Africa, against Peter Maher or "Joe" Choyinski for \$2,000 a side and a purse offered by "Dan" Stuart."

John Clearwater of New York, and "Nat" Ballard, of Monterey, Cal., will be the contestants for \$200 a side in a continuous pool match, of 500 points up, which will begin tomorrow night at Bayonne.

Steamboat Springs, Nev., a small town twelve miles from Carson City, has been selected by James J. Corbett to train in quiet surroundings. A decision was made today after Corbett had received all but positive assurances from "Dan" Stuart that the fight with Fitzsimmons will take place at Carson. Corbett will begin work at his training quarters about a week from next Wednesday. He finished his theatrical season recently at Kansas City, Mo., and will leave for San Francisco, where he will spend a few days, going from there to Steamboat Springs. On his way to San Francisco he will stop at Salt Lake City, where he is billed for a sparring exhibition with his partner, McVey, on Tuesday night.

He was himself sparring for elbow room. A kick in the shins followed, and the clarinet's howl of pain brought the march to a pause before it had fairly begun.

Osar, the big, strapping fellow, who is the arbiter of all Luke Blackburn Association trouble, settled the difficulty without the aid of a razor or a policeman.

"Heah! you ignorant coon!" he cried, running to the platform. "lay off'n de professah! lay off'n de professah, dere. Donche heah me. Lay off'n de professah."

The clarinet laid off, but Oscar did not stop. "An' while I am heah," he continued, "I'll ask all the ladies an' gentlemen to lay off'n de professahs an' the fumblers an' de judges. We ain't goin' to have no intimidatin' an' krappin' of judges at all."

GREAT RELIEF TO THE JUDGES.

This he repeated until the platform had been cleared and the judges were left to themselves. This was pleasing to the judges, who had undertaken their delicate duties much against their best judgment.

Philadelphia will probably be selected as the place for the next national meet of the League of the American Wheelmen. Members of the assembly of the League of American Wheelmen have voted by mail on the question and indications thus far favor Philadelphia. Quakerites have long been anxious to secure the meet and have worked hard for it. It is said that President Elliott, of the League of American Wheelmen, will make public the vote cast on next Monday.

President Von Der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, has returned from Cleveland and Indianapolis, where he had conferences with baseball magnates, Robison and others, and made arrangements for his new polo team. He is to be in the lead.

He will be in the lead.

They were Mr. Louis Mann and Mr. Charles Dixon, who, with other members of the polo team, were to be in the lead.

They were invited to Mondell hall, Forty-first street and Broadway, by one of the influential members of the Luke Blackburn Association.

The regular judges had not appeared and the visitors were pressed into service. Before consenting to act there was distinct understanding that their services would be dispensed with.

Mr. Mann was selected "de jure" of last resort, and what he said was:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Mann in accepting the place, "the prizes in this competition are to go to those among the participants displaying the most grace and dignity."

"You ain't heah a wah wi lan-goo," responded Oscar. "Whad' ye get 'em high?"

"I wish to say," Oscar added in a louder tone, "to the spectators, 'dat' dat' gentlemens selves, an' dat' day will decide on de demerit of de pufawmashs, and dat' dat' day has no demerits gets no prizes."

TROUBLE IN THE BAND.

Then came the quickly quelled disturbance in the orchestra, a badly mixed affair of white and black. This over, the march was resumed and finished, and the judges were sent to a corner for the awarding of prizes. The crowd surged up to the platform and there were cries to the different competitors.

"Jones! McHindry Jones!" yelled one participant when the weather was bad.

"Give it to Dahk Secret! Give it to Dahk Secret!"

This was tall, ebony-haired belle, who had refused to give her name, saying she preferred to keep it a dark secret, and so it was.

Mr. Mann finally announced that the first prize winner was the Dark Secret and her partner, Henry Clay Breckinridge.

There was a rustle for the judge. "Wha' do you 'bout 'bout a cake walk?" Ye' know, I seen a flyin' cake walk from the appointed ones. Oscar was there, and he piloted the "Girl from Paris" visitors to the door as he whispered: "Ye' shollly is a wahm baby. It's de Dahk Secret's cake, sho' 'nuh."

Ingersoll may give up the practice of law, but at all events will retain his attorneyship of his satanic majesty.—American.

Collectors have a hard time, especially when the weather is bad. A certain collector for a furniture house called to a party the other day and went away with his head down. The lady paid him, but it was with her tongue.—Columbus Call.

A populist legislator has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma legislature to prohibit the collection of debts for one year.

If his party will incorporate that a plank in its platform it will draw recruits from every section of the country.—Macon News.

No woman, says an exchange, can look beautiful when she is chewing gum. By gum, that's



FOR THE WOMEN

SOCIETY

TON it will be found that towels from the bathroom have been thrown while damp into the general hamper.

Short lengths of mohair or three-ply carpet make convenient rugs for many places. Finish the ends by fringing the carpet out four inches. Coarsely button-hole the fringe part with some of the rayon threads and tie the fringe into knotted tassels and the tail fringe into knotless tassels and fasten them both to the tied tassel.

To make orange marmalade, cut the oranges and remove all the pulp and juice to a bowl. Boil the rinds in salted water until tender, changing the water two or three times; then mash and add to it the pulp and juice, being careful to remove the tough threads. Put into a saucer with twice its weight in sugar, and boil down for half an hour. Cover tightly.

Maccaroni served in the Italian style means simply boiled macaroni, over which a highly seasoned brown gravy is poured, grated cheese being sent around with the dish. The gravy is easiest made by cutting up two-inch pieces some lean, juicy beef from the round and simmering in a little water. When a fried onion is put strain and thicken, adding half a dozen chopped mushrooms.

"Cooked celery" is a dish that is not very much known, but it is, nevertheless, very tempting when properly prepared.

One way to fix it is to cut nice, tender celery into fine bite size, a cupful of the celery to a pint of milk. Put the celery to cook in the milk, cover it, and let it simmer almost done, then add butter, stir the milk over it, having made it hot first, and stir in a teaspoonful of butter, into which has been worked smoothly a teaspoonful of flour. Stir all the time till the flour is cooked. Salt and serve hot.

—10—

SATIN AFTERNOON DRESS.

They are making satins that are admirable for house gowns. They have weight, sheen and will launder. Made up they are as richly elegant as can be desired.

A beautiful satin house gown was made with a skirt of marine blue blackground, thickly sprinkled with figures in pale tan. The skirt was six yards around and cut tight to the hips and flaring around the foot.

The waist consisted of three parts—foundation, overdress and bolero. The foundation was an inexpensive quality of tan silk, over which was slipped an over-silk of tan silk. The sleeves had large shoulder ruffs of the same fabric.

A very pretty little bolero of marine blue velvet to match the skirt was worn over the waist. Around the edge of the bolero there was a heavy embroidery in variegated colors. A dog collar of gay passementerie was clasped around the neck.

The skirt was a cream of tan silk.

This very elegant satin house dress was made for a sum under \$100. As the satens, the silkoline and the tulle were cheap, the velvetine was a little more expensive, but only one yard was used. This is one of the most highly recommended made-at-home toilets.

—10—

AN OAKLAND GRAVE,

LOVERS AND A FLAG.

Just off the main drive, near the Hunter street entrance at Oakland cemetery, is to be seen a moss-covered grave—unmarked and unpretentious.

"There," said Mrs. Robert Lowry, indicating the narrow upheaval of earth, "lies a woman who was buried at night by torchlight and with but two women present to officiate with tender sympathy."

Her name? That does not concern us now. She was at one time a popular prominent woman in the neighborhood of Whitehall and Hood streets still stands, and many of the old residents of the town recall her and her sad story.

The queen takes frequent and regular exercise with a heavy pitcher on her head. The result of this is to straighten and strengthen the neck and give it the form which the highest standard of female beauty requires. No ory does the exercise add to present beauty, but it arrests the ravages of time more effectually than the formulae in any other place.

Natalie is a woman whose career has perhaps been more exciting and picturesque than that of any living occupant or retired occupant of a European throne. Her beauty is of an order that is in keeping with the vigor of her character. Neither amability nor feminine gentleness enters into the latter to a notable degree.

Natalie is now in the dignity of the rank of a queen dowager, since her husband was shot and died. With five little children and a sister-in-law to support the young widow found it necessary to take in sewing. She made Mrs. Lowry a many-colored garment was fashioned by a friend.

Suddenly she died. Diphtheria was the disease that killed her, and fearful lest the children be stricken also, Mrs. Lowry and the sister-in-law asked General Le Due, who was located here at the time, to assist in burying her, for all the vehicles and horses belonging to the southern people hid away in the Yankees and there was not even a hearse to be had.

General Le Due hastened to comply with their gentle petition and not only sent his ambulances to carry the dead and living to Oakland, but accompanied them himself and read with touching solemnity the burial rites at the grave, fearless of the disease, and really touched by the scene.

Now devolved upon the sister-in-law to protect the helpless orphans. She was young and inexperienced and knew not how to proceed.

One morning some soldiers passing the home espied a piano at the window of the desolate home, and entering unceremoniously, demanded that the young woman play for them all the patriotic songs she knew. The voice faltered over "The Bonny Blue Flag" and "Maryland, My Maryland," but they urged her to go on, and when she sang "Dixie" General Le Due entered and commended her in respectful tones.

It was an indignation meeting.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The assistant principals of the city schools held a meeting last Saturday morning in the library of the Girls' High school.

It was an indignation meeting.

The occasion for it was the rumor that had been circulated to the effect that Mayor Collier had received anonymous letters from some of the teachers. The letters were in the nature of complaints about the disparity of salaries paid the principals and assistant principals, and it was naturally supposed that in them were more interested in it than any one else.

The assistant principals were very indignant about the rumor. They resented the supposition that any of them would resort to the underhanded anonymous letter method to make known their grievances. And they decided to call this meeting merely to discuss the matter and decide if anything might be said or done to remove the impression.

The meeting, however, merely amounted to an expression of indignation; the teachers probably concluding that innocence was its own vindication, finally.

—10—

TEACHERS' CLUB.

One of the interesting and useful organizations of the young women is the Peabody Alumni Club. All of its members are school teachers and it enjoys the distinction of being the only club in the city composed entirely of professional women.

The club is engaged in the study of Germany, its literature, institutions, etc., this winter. Very interesting papers on subjects are read by the members at their monthly meetings.

The next meeting occurs tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 21 Cain street.

—10—

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

The most important event in social circles this week is the young ladies' midwinter soiree at the Capital City Club.

It will be entirely under the management of the young ladies, who will make all arrangements for it, defray the expenses, and invite the gentlemen. The affair is being arranged with a view to making it one of the most pleasant and enjoyable of the season.

Various new figures will be introduced in the cotton by the young ladies, the music will be perfect and an elegant supper will be served at midnight. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. William Inman and Mrs. Harriet Thompson will preside at the favor table.

General Le Due was then called away by Sherman and his parting injunction to the girl was to "give more concerts." This she did and the general says he was a proud man when he met the woman and she confided to him that those concerts were \$100.

Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, not with the grain of the weave.

To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-aid soon after it is the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

Before putting towels in the clothes hamper see that they are properly dried. Frequently servants are blamed for clothes becoming mildewed, when, upon investigation,

sleeping beneath such a profusion of blossoms.

—10—

STORY OF A FLAG AND LOVE.

This little story recalls to my mind another romance of the war. There is a lovely woman in this city who is spending much time and money to recover from a family in the southern part of the state a little soiled and wrinkled flag that played a part in a love story. There was a hand-some young man spending the summer at Griffin at the beginning of the war. He was home on a furlough, having been ill, and while in Griffin met and fell in love with this same lovely Atlanta girl, who is now a woman foremost in the social and philanthropic circles of the city.

"We used to sit upon the stage and sing our patriotic songs," she said naively, "and wave our flags during the chorus. Between the scenes we would go to the rooms, and then the girls would go down into the audience, and then—"

Well, of course, it was the old, old story of love making, for south and love go ever hand in hand.

Little bits of verse, scraps of tender sentiment, too inspiring to lie undisturbed in one's heart, found an outlet in penciled lines upon the white stripes of the flag.

Miss Rushton is at home after three months' visit to Columbus and Albany.

Saturday afternoon Miss Harriet Milledge gave a delightful card party at her home, No. 13 Howard street. A large number of guests were present and thoroughly en-

joyed to his room for several weeks with an attack of grip, is now on the convalescent list.

Mrs. Willis N. Scott, of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting the family of Mr. S. L. Bayless.

Mrs. Jim Spullock, of Rome, is spending a fortnight with her cousin, Miss Ada Beck.

Our young men, assisted by Mr. Milt Saul, of Atlanta, are arranging for a mineral water given away at three o'clock, which promises to be the most excellent entertainment. A modest fee is to be charged and the proceeds to be used for the benefit of our park.

Mr. J. A. Banion, of New York, spent several days this week with his aunt, Mrs. Thomas V. Hargis.

Everybody is charmed with The Evening Constitution.

Miss Anna H. Cobb has moved his family from Atlanta to our little city and will enter the mercantile business.

Miss Little Johnson left this morning for Atlanta on a visit to her friend, Miss Mary Towers.

—10—

ROME.

Miss Perry was the object of many lovely attentions while in Atlanta, and was charmed with her stay there.

Mrs. James P. Moreland is visiting her parents in the city.

Phillip C. Townser has returned from Oxford.

The Misses Shropshire saw Yvette Guillot, mother of the artist, during a visit to Paris last year. They are the French are wildly enthusiastic over her.

Mr. Edward Buchanan, assisted by Mr. Horace King and Mr. Thompson, will give a musical soon at the residence of Dr. Hillier.

The Constance Cotton Club, a prominent social organization of the city, is arranging for a brilliant valentine german to be given next Thursday evening at the Armstrong hotel.

Mrs. Lottie Bell, of Atlanta, is visiting her parents in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lowe spent Sunday in Atlanta with the former's family.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Simpson to Captain J. L. Bass will occur next Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, on East Second street. The affair will be a very select one, only the relatives and intimate friends of the family being invited. Miss Simpson belongs to a prominent family and is highly cultured and accomplished, while Captain Bass is one of the most prominent business men in the state. He possesses large interests in Atlanta and Griffin and in this city.

—10—

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Mr. Hooper Alexander, a Rome boy of whom all the citizens of the Hill City are justly proud, is in attendance on Floyd Superior court.—Rome Commercial.

The Enquirer-Sun is pleased to announce that Mr. J. Flournoy Crook, who has won an enviable reputation as a young newspaper man of ability, is now a member of its staff. Mr. Crook will have special control of the editorial and telegraphic departments. Mr. Ben J. Daniels, whom Columbus has long known as an experienced and deserving newsgatherer, will have charge of the local department.—Columbus Enquirer.

Mrs. Elbert Fletcher, at Ruby, has just killed a hog which weighed 775 pounds net. This is the largest hog we have heard of this season, but Berrien is a great county and her farmers know how to make hog and hominy.—The Gazette.

The Baby Constitution is a girl because it talks much and receives so much attention.—Times-Recorder.

Judge John S. Candler has been on the bench less than twelve months and has tried his thirtieth murder case.—Griffin Sun.

—10—

Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom came up to Rome Tuesday evening to the purpose of removing his family to Atlanta. He is always glad to welcome Mr. Folsom, and in taking away his family she feels another, the greatest loss he could have.

—10—

Mrs. Lila Wing leaves tomorrow at noon for New York. She is going to perfect herself in linguistic studies in a noted Fifth avenue school and will remain away until the 1st of June.

The married ladies and the young ladies who are interested in the midwinter cotillion are requested to meet at Miss Catrine Gay's home on Currier street tomorrow at noon.

Mrs. Packard and her daughter, Mrs. Fitz, leave today on a visit to New Orleans.

—10—

Mrs. Etta Larsen, of Macon, is the charming guest of her uncle, Mr. David A. Reid, at Stephens terrace, East Cain street.

The marriage of Mr. F. C. Byrd and Miss Nellie Wynn at the First Methodist church next Thursday will be a very brilliant and interesting affair.

—10—

CLUB NOTES.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley has been made chairman of the programme committee of the Georgia State Federation.

An important meeting of the woman's club is being held this afternoon. The matter of electing delegates to the coming congress of mothers in Washington will be decided upon. After the business of the annual social chat with the pleasant accompaniment of tea and cakes will be indulged in.

—10—

The Rome Gossips of yesterday contained a picture and sketch of Mrs. W. E. Lowe in connection with club work. It is a graceful compliment and well-deserved one.

—10—

LYCEUM THEATRE.

TONIGHT and Tuesday Night.

ENGAGEMENT OF OTISSKINNER

Tonight—A Soldier of Fortune

TUESDAY! The Lady of Lyons

NIGHT. Romeo and Juliet

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY—Prices 25 & 50c.

No higher.

NIGHT—25c to \$1. Sale at Grand box office, feb 4 thru fri sun mon tues.

Wednesday and Thursday.

FIRST TIME HERE OF NEW YORK'S JOELLIEST SUCCESS!

ARE YOU READY?

THE FOUNDLING

By Wm. Lestocq (Author of "Jane") and E. M. Robog.

Presented Here the Same as Seen for

200 Nights at Hoyt's Theatre, New York.

MANAGEMENT CHARLES FROHMAN.

First appearance of the famous

THE GREAT AND ONLY CISSY SEE CISSY WINK!

FITZGERALD

IN HER INIMITABLE DANCES

THE FASHIONABLE RAGE!

No increase in price. Sale at Grand Box Office.

Phone 1204.

PERSONS

COTTON DEVELOPED ACTIVITY AND VALUES SUFFERED

At One Time Prices Showed a Loss of 17 Points.
Recovery Was Slight--Dullness the Only Feature in Stocks--Wheat Higher Early, but Closing Lower.

The Liverpool Market.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 8--12:15 p. m.--Cotton, spot and future sales; middling uplands 32-32½; export bales, American 1,500,000 bushels and export 400,000 receipts 1,100,000 bushels, 30-400.

Futures opened easy with demand moderate.

	Open	Close
February	3 55-64	3 53
February-March	3 54-64	3 53
March-April	3 54-64	3 54
May-June	3 54-64	3 55½
July-August	3 57-64	3 56½
August-September	3 53-64	3 54½
September-October	3 50-64	3 54
October and November	3 45	
Total	328	450
	450	306

Futures closed easy.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCKS
1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	196	278	175
Monday	232	281	187
Tuesday	182	281	187
Wednesday	182	281	187
Thursday	182	281	187
Total	628	450	306

Cotton is sick.

The disease with which it is afflicted came from Liverpool.

It has been threatened for quite a while and has been kept very quiet; in fact, it has not moved at all and exists in any direction for several weeks. There was movement today and it grew suddenly worse and declined rapidly.

Liverpool sent us 8,000 bales on the spot at a decline of 1-16; middling 32-32½.

Arrivals open easy at decline of about 3-4 and closed at a loss of 4½ points below Saturday's final transaction and yesterday at the close.

In New York the response to Liverpool's response is full on the near market, May opening at 6.61, against 6.39 at the close on Saturday. A point was gained shortly after the opening, but it was not sustained, and at noon the ruling prices was 6.54. May acted in the same way, only the decline was greater. The opening for May was at 7.04, advanced to 7.06, the ruling price at noon being 6.95, against 7.12 at Saturday's close.

France has refused to permit Indian cotton to enter, it jumped 2 francs per kilo there today.

New York says 750,000 pieces print cloth have just been sold at Fall River at 28-16. This cuts their stock in two and should help the price of cotton.

New Orleans says there was heavy selling in Liverpool due to firms supposed to be long; but considering the weakness there was not large.

Following are the receipts at the ports compared with the same day last year:

	1896	1895
Galveston	8,083	7,101
New Orleans	1,000	1,000
Mobile	1,571	1,672
Savannah	2,700	2,674
Charleston	2,192	1,837
Norfolk	1,000	1,000
Dalton	359	456
Houston	2,637	2,871

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow, 7,500 to 8,500, against 12,302 last year and 7,631 in 1895. Houston expects 7,000 to 8,000, following 5,437 last year and 6,223 in 1895.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening	High	Low	Close
February	6.80	6.89	6.82	6.83-84
March	6.01	6.92	6.83	6.85-86
April	6.07	6.99	6.80	6.92-93
May	7.00	7.11	7.02	7.04-05
June	7.14	7.14	7.07	7.10-12
July	7.14	7.14	7.07	7.10-12
August	6.83	6.83	6.80	6.79-81
September	6.83	6.83	6.80	6.81-82
October	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80-81
November	6.70	6.72	6.62	6.68-70
December	6.70	6.72	6.62	6.68-70
January				

Closed steady; sales 253,400 bales.

The following shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	14,420	10,500	22,626
Monday	27,200	30,012	27,444
Tuesday			30,042
Wednesday			30,042
Thursday			30,042
Friday			30,042
Total	41,638	38,014	49,082
	6,014	6,014	6,014

Spots steady at 1-16 decline; middling 7½.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 26,000 bales, against 20,813 last year.

Chicago.

Wheat opened 76¢ lower, at 75¢. That was the low point during the morning.

After the opening there were only minor fluctuations for an hour or so, after which the market developed strength and advanced rapidly to 77½¢, ruling at 12 o'clock at 77½¢.

Corn and oats were unchanged and neglected.

In provisions pork was traded in to a moderate extent and advanced 12½¢. Trade in remainder of the list, but prices were slightly higher.

Official visible supply--Wheat, decrease, 1,706,000 bushels; Corn, increase, 1,384,000 bushels; Oats, increase, 153,000.

Chicago says the decrease in the visible supply caused corn shorts and local scalpers to buy. Offering being lighted and the market nervous caused short advance.

Estimated receipts of wheat, 511 cars, against 42 last week and 655 last year.

Receipts in Chicago today--Wheat, 13 cars; corn, 487; oats, 257; hogs, 32,000 head.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
February	76½	77½	76½	76½
March	72½	73½	72½	72½
April	70½	71½	70½	70½
May	70½	71½	70½	70½
June	70½	71½	70½	70½
July	70½	71½	70½	70½
August	70½	71½	70½	70½
September	70½	71½	70½	70½
October	70½	71½	70½	70½
November	70½	71½	70½	70½
December	70½	71½	70½	70½
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In provisions pork was traded in to a moderate extent and advanced 12½¢. Trade in remainder of the list, but prices were slightly higher.

Official visible supply--Wheat, decrease, 1,706,000 bushels; Corn, increase, 1,384,000 bushels; Oats, increase, 153,000.

Chicago says the decrease in the visible supply caused corn shorts and local scalpers to buy. Offering being lighted and the market nervous caused short advance.

Estimated receipts of wheat, 511 cars, against 42 last week and 655 last year.

Receipts in Chicago today--Wheat, 13 cars; corn, 487; oats, 257; hogs, 32,000 head.

The following is the range of the leading

futures in Chicago today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 19.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

WEATHER FORECAST:

For the State of Georgia—Showers in the northern portion this afternoon; fair Tuesday; colder.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

READERS OF THE EVENING CONSTITUTION DON'T HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER DARK TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY!

HOT AFTER KEMPTON

Atlanta Artillery Members File Additional Charges Against Their Company Commander.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

Charged That the Captain Is a Resident of DeKalb County, and Is Ineligible To Command a Fulton Military Force.

THE COMPANY IS DISORGANIZED

Alleged That the General Conduct and Demeanor of Capt. Kempton Has Brought About Trouble in Company.

MEN WON'T DRILL FOR HIM

Court Martial May Follow, Several Sets of Charges Having Been Presented Governor Atkinson—A Member of the Company Reviews the Troubles Which Seems To Have Disorganized It Completely—A Recent Court Trial of the Captain Adds to the Dissatisfaction with Him—A Letter Sent to the Governor Last Friday Demanding an Investigation.

The members of the Atlanta Artillery have filed additional charges against the captain of their company, Joseph F. Kempton, and they affirm that they will demand that both the first and second set of charges be taken up immediately and investigated.

The charges were filed in the adjutant general's office last Friday and are as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1897.—To W. T. Atkinson, Commander of the Military Forces of Georgia—Sir: In addition to the information submitted by this committee relative to Joseph F. Kempton, captain commanding the Atlanta Artillery, we beg to call your attention to the following additional facts:

1. That said Joseph F. Kempton, captain as aforesaid, is a non-resident of Fulton county and is a resident of DeKalb county, said state, which is contrary to section 1149, code of Georgia 1892.

2. That the general conduct and demeanor of said Joseph F. Kempton has been such while in command of the battery as not to command the respect of the enlisted men of the battery, and that by reason of said conduct discipline and good order has not been observed.

3. That owing to the feeling now existing between the members of the battery and said Joseph F. Kempton a number of the enlisted men have expressed their intention to discontinue their attendance upon the meetings and drills of the battery so long as said Kempton is in command, preferring to be discharged from the service rather than serve under a man whom they do not respect as their superior.

4. Said Joseph F. Kempton having defective eye sight and hearing is unable while drilling the battery to see and hear what the men are doing, and on account of this bad order and bad discipline is sometimes carried on by reason of said deafness, and by reason of his being unable to see.

These charges are now on file in the office of the adjutant general and will be investigated in connection with those which were made about one month ago. It is rumored in military circles that if the governor declines to entertain the charges which have been made by the members of the battery and if he refuses to order a court martial several of the officers of the Fifth regiment will enter charges and demand that an investigation be held. It is doubtful, however, if the governor will for a moment refuse to order an investigation, because it has been requested by both the members of the battery and Captain Kempton.

AN ARTILLERY MEMBER TALKS. A prominent member of the artillery said this morning:

"A number of decidedly rich affidavits have been turned over to the governor relative to the matter by several of the military men of the city and they are watching for the outcome of the whole matter with much interest."

The members of the battery have decided to make charges against the captain relative to his recent conviction in the state court and it seems to me that this of itself would call for the resignation of Captain Kempton because it is especially provided by law that no officer who has

been convicted in the courts can hold a commission.

"Some of the members of the company who have expressed their intention say that they positively will not serve under the present commander and some of the best men in the service decline to even attend the regularly weekly meetings of the battery so long as Kempton is in command. I know myself of a number of good men who are ready to join the battery as soon as Kempton is removed, but they say that they will not enter their applications as long as he is connected with it in any way whatsoever."

ABOUT THE OLD CHARGES.

It will be remembered that about the first of January the members of the battery called for the resignation of many commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the company. Captain Kempton was disposed to disregard this request and took the paper which called for his resig-

nation.

On Monday last Secretary Francis ordered the land commissioner to let the patent issue, provided, in his opinion, the proof was sufficient to warrant it. The commissioner decided that it was, provided the law was on his side. Assistant Attorney General Lionberger said this evening that he has reported back that the law was all right and to go on with the case. So the Perrines got the patent and the squatters will have to quit.

SECRETARY FRANCIS ORDERS THE LAND COMMISSIONER TO ISSUE THE PATENT TO THE LAND.

THE HEIRS REFUSED MANY TIMES

The Perrines Claim Property Through an Ancestor, Who Was Killed by Indians—Many Settlers on the Land, Who Have Cultivated It for Years, Will Have To Go.

Washington, February 8.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's step-father, Dr. Perrine, of Buffalo, is in great luck. His good fortune has come about through the aid of Secretary of the Interior Francis. Land Com-

SQUATTERS WILL HAVE TO GO

RHEUBOTTOM CAN TAKE HIS CHOICE BETWEEN THE TWO, SAYS JUDGE BERRY IN COURT TODAY.

HIS HEALTH VERY UNCERTAIN

DR. MCDANIEL SAYS HARD WORK AT THE CAMP WILL BE DANGEROUS TO THE SILENT PRISONER'S HEALTH.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL

COLONEL MOYERS MOVES FOR ONE AND JUDGE BERRY FIXES FEBRUARY 18TH AS THE DAY FOR HEARING THE MOTION. CASE MAY GO TO THE SUPREME COURT FINALLY.

A BLACK FIELD IN JAIL.

A MOB OF NEGROES WANT TO LYNCH HIM AND OFFICERS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN PREVENTING THEM FROM DOING SO.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution. Bob Porter, colored, is in jail at Bowling Green, charged with the rape of a

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A LONG, LOW WAIL FROM MINISTER DE LOME

Spain's Envoy Says That the Cubans Ought To Be Satisfied With the Reforms Offered Them, and Lay Down Their Arms Before Weyler Gets Real Angry.

BUT INSURGENTS ARE STILL INSURGING

They Are Hemming Havana in on All Sides, and the Atrocities of the Spaniards Make Peace Overtures Seem Ridiculous—Weyler Shoots a Lad of 14 and Keeps a Girl of 17 in Prison for Months.

Washington, February 7.—The Spanish legation has received, with the full abstract of the new reforms for the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the preamble of Señor Canovas, announcing the terms of the new decree. This preamble expresses the kindest feelings toward the Cuban people and declares that their mother, Spain, is disposed, as she always has been, to open her arms to them and to extend amnesty for past offenses, and declares that the application of the reforms only depends with the insurgents.

Minister Dupuy de Dome, in discussing the scope of the reforms, said in substance:

"The electoral reforms were not referred to at length in the decree of the ministry, for the reasons stated in the preamble of Señor Canovas, that they will require the action of the cortes. I am informed, however, that the government contemplates extending greatly the basis of the suffrage, but they desire to do it in such a way as to prevent undue influence being acquired by the illiterate portion of the population."

NO TAX REQUIREMENT.

"It is proposed to abolish the requirement that a man shall be a tax payer thereto in order to be a voter. The present law requires the payment of taxes amounting in the aggregate to \$5, except where the privilege of voting is extended to the graduates of the universities and other members of the learned professions. Any educational qualification which may be suggested by the Cubans and which seems reasonable and proper will undoubtedly be adopted by the cortes."

The subject must be regulated by that body, but it is the serious intention of the Spanish government to adopt a policy of electoral reform which will greatly broaden the existing basis of suffrage and increase the number of Cubans who take part in the government of the island. In other words, under the new law any man may vote without regard to the \$5 tax, provided he is not illiterate.

"It is the purpose of the government to show the greatest generosity toward the insurgents who lay down their arms. The reforms cannot well be put in full effect until the sovereignty of Spain is acknowledged in all parts of the island. The government will not relax its military activity in any degree if the insurgents show a disposition to continue the contest and fail to appreciate the great concessions made by the home government. Spain has gone to the utmost limit in her generosity to the Cuban people and has established a system by which the island will hereafter be governed in Cuba by residents of the island instead of being governed from Madrid."

THE RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

"The right to hold office is given to Spaniards who have lived two years in Cuba, because they have become in a large degree identified with the interests of the island. In this respect, the proposed policy is not unlike that which has been pursued by the United States, where members of both political parties have delighted to honor citizens born outside the country. Conspicuous examples are found in the cases of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who is to be a member of the cabinet of your next president, who was, I believe, born in Scotland, and of Mr. Carl Schurz, who was born in Germany, but was secretary of the interior under the administration of President Hayes."

THE INSURGENT STRENGTH.
In the province of Matanzas a train from Sabanilla to Guarecas has also been blown up by the insurgents and many Spanish soldiers were killed. Near Sabanilla, also at the sugar estate Concepcion of Alida, a serious engagement is reported, in which both sides as usual claim the victory, but there is no doubt that the Spaniards suffered a loss of nearly a hundred men.

Santa Clara province is all in flames. Nearly every country estate has been fired either by the Cuban or the Spanish torch. Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba continue fully under the control of the insurgents, are concentrating large forces which threaten a new attack on Guanabacoa.

SITUATION MORE FAVORABLE.
The situation will be much more favorable to American trade than under the reciprocity treaty of 1890. There were in that treaty two schedules for American goods—one of 22 per cent and the other of 50 per cent—but Spain had the right to provide for the entrance of her products free of duty, thus giving her a marked advantage over the United States. The Spanish West Indies are the best consumers of United States products that you have on this continent. It will be necessary for the home government to consult the Cubans before a reciprocity treaty is concluded. The reforms distinctly provide that such treaties may be suggested by the new council of administration.

The council of administration will not

be Pines. The remarkable beauty of the girl attracted the attention of the governor of the island, who made advances which were repelled.

Angelina asserts the governor caused the arrest of her father and herself and had them transported to Havana. Her father now occupies a cell in Cabanas fortress. Father and daughter have been in prison for six months with no charges preferred, no trial and no prospect of release.

THE INSURGENTS' AUDACITY.

They Destroy a Big Spanish Fort Almost Under the Nose of Assistant Butcher Fondevila.

New York, February 8.—A World special from Key West says:

All Havana is gasping over the audacity of the insurgents who destroyed a stone fort right under Major Fondevila's nose Saturday night. The building, which is a big three-story mansion strong and well made, was the advanced picket post and had a garrison of 100 men. There, also, were kept supplies for the outlying detachments, munitions, etc.

At midnight a force of 200 Cubans came up secretly and captured and bound the outside sentinels before any alarm could be given. Admission was obtained by giving the name of the officer of the guard, but a sentinel, as the Cubans poured in, fired his rifle, killing Lieutenant de Rosas. As the garrison fled into the streets the fire of the Cubans was terribly effective, while in the confusion the Spaniards shot with little execution. Fully half the garrison were killed, the rest escaping from the windows.

The Cubans looted the building. The wooden portion was set on fire and a dynamite cartridge tore down the stone walls. A cavalry detachment arrived from Guanabacoa, and for half an hour the two forces engaged at short range, the Cubans being protected by barbed wire stretched across the street.

The Cubans then made a sortie, driving back the Spaniards and then retreated, firing as they left. It is supposed that Hernandez was in command. Thirty wounded soldiers were brought to Havana, and it is reported that twenty-four were buried at Guanabacoa. The Cuban loss is not known as they took their dead and wounded with them.

A FAMOUS WOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Arrants Was One of Those Who Was Most Active in the Cause of the Confederacy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mrs. I. C. Arrants, who died last Saturday at her home in Decatur, Meigs county, this state, was a sister of Hon. N. Q. Allen, one of the leading lawyers of east Tennessee, and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the noted east Tennessee women who, through their zeal for the cause of the southern confederacy, were disdained by the federal authorities during the war.

Mrs. Arrants was one of the seventeen young ladies of Meigs and the adjoining counties who were arrested at Washington, the count seat of Elk county, by federal soldiers and conveyed by boat on the Tennessee river to this city.

They were marched up Market, the main street of the city, to the headquarters of the commanding officer, and much to their disgust and chagrin, compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government.

This incident has always been one of special pride to Mrs. Arrants because, as she said, the "yankies" thought she was of sufficient importance to the confederacy to make it necessary to force her into inactivity.

A GEORGIA WONDER.

Little Fannie Hester Puzzles People of Gainesville with Her Power.

Gainesville, Ga., February 8.—The exhibition given by the Georgia wonder excited a great deal of interest here. The Eagle, in commenting on her powers, says:

"Last night little Fanny Hester gave another exhibition of her strange and mysterious powers in the school rooms of Bayley chapel, at the seminary. A very large and intensely interested audience was present."

"Little Fannie gave an even more successful exhibition than when here a few weeks ago, and we hardly believe there was a single skeptic left in the audience. Many in the audience were incredulous; the thing looked so much like a sham, and the little modest, childlike figure looked so true to hand that many stalwart men went on the stage with a look of awe and thorough conversion they were when they got through—and their pulse beating so fast the doctor could not count it, while the little girl sat and smiled, as fresh as a May morning."

Professor Wallace, who can hold out sixty-three pounds of weight with one arm, tried the little girl and was away like the rest. He tried Lula Hurst and was equally successful. His powers much greater. Professor Wallace and Charley Webb, one at each elbow, succeeded in lifting her slightly from the floor. Together they can lift half a ton easily and Prof. Webb was nearly thirty-three.

"The unapostolic Hester, the great Snollygoosier, was there and made a short introductory address in which he threw the audience into convulsions and well paid them for the price of admission without going further."

"Mr. R. J. Hester, father of little Fannie, who is neat, courteous and affable gentleman, is highly pleased with our people and the treatment they have accorded him and his company."

Bird Stories.

From The London Standard.

It is not fair for cats and dogs to carry off all the glory. Allow me to tell two stories from my own personal experience of gratitude in a goose, of humor in a raven: I was walking one day with a friend through his poultry yard, when a hawk snatched up his trouser and followed him about everywhere. He told me that he had once rescued it from being shot to death by its feathered companions because it had a broken wing. Could any unfeathered bird ever dream greater affection? May we not say with Webster?

"Alas! the gratitude of man."

Hath oftener left me mourning."

After a long ramble, he had been taking duty lately in the Tower for a friend, the chaplain, when my slumbers were disturbed by the raucous croaking of an ugly, fat, unknown an-

guity, but, by his account, the old inhabitant there. By his jaunty hopping about under canons and shady trees he clearly showed that he considers the entire premises to have been provided for his comfort by a grateful nation. On returning one day from lunching with the government, I found my gentle friend perched on the back of a garden chair. I solemnly admonished him of his offenses and threats, and then, as he entreated me to let him go, he turned up his right eye to me and deliberately winked. I had

THE SENATE OR NOTHING

Mark Hanna Is Going To Have What He Wants or He Won't Play at All.

THE CABINET HAS NO CHARM

The Big Republican Leaders Think His Devotion to the Party Should Be Rewarded.

THE NEW CONSULS MUST WAIT

The Special Session of Congress Is Going To Take Up the President's Time Till Well in June, When Other Things Shall Be Considered.

Canton, O., February 8.—Mr. S. A. Perkins, assistant secretary of the National Republican Club, who is in charge of the permanent headquarters in Washington, arrived in Canton last night. He came by way of Cleveland, where he had a long interview with Mr. Hanna about the work and plans of the committee. Mr. Perkins said:

"The sentiment in favor of the appointment of Mr. Hanna to the senate of the United States is very strong in Washington and seems to be national in its scope, for it is expressed and echoed daily by republicans from all parts of the country."

"The republicans who came there think that Mr. Hanna's services to the country and the party, which were freely given, without thought of reward, are deserving of most substantial recognition, and that the people of Ohio could hardly do less than to send him to the senate."

Mr. Hanna's friends in Cleveland are pretty open in the assertion that he will not accept a cabinet portfolio. It develops here from talks with prominent men who have visited Major McKinley recently that he does not expect to make many appointments to the diplomatic and consular service till the extra session is well under way.

His idea is that the business of the country ought to be attended to before the work of apportioning the patronage is taken up. He thinks his first duty is to do all that he can to hasten the return of prosperity.

It is pretty generally understood that the reorganization of the consular service will not be seriously commenced before the 1st of June.

GOLD DEMOCRATS HAVE HOPE.

The Next Secretary of the Navy Discusses the Problems of the New Administration.

New York, February 8.—The World this morning prints the following as the views of ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, on the problems confronting the incoming administration, as given to a correspondent of that paper. In giving his opinions, ex-Governor Long reiterates that no definite tender of the secretaryship of the navy had been made to him, although he had been invited to take a place in the new cabinet.

Ex-Governor Long declines to discuss financial questions as beyond his provinces, and continued:

"I believe the tariff schedules can be so adjusted by the incoming congress that the present very unfortunate condition of our inadequate revenue can be rectified and adequate receipts secured."

"The revision can be so arranged as not to oppress our foreign trade or diminish custom revenues. I see no reason why, with ample revenue, the treasury gold balance should not take care of itself."

"As to the Cuban question, the president and congress are leaving it just where it ought to stand. What may be the effect of any unexpected developments in Cuba no one can now predict, but whatever at any time may be the situation there will be the time to meet it with wisdom and regard for international obligations. I should deplore any condition that will necessarily invite war, a threat of war or anything to impair the present promise of better times and an era of peace."

"I am heartily in favor of an arbitration treaty with England or any foreign power."

"It is a step and a great one in advance of human civilization."

"Whether the free silver movement is dead or not depends upon many considerations. I regarded it as a manifestation of certain conditions that found expression in that way and which might have been expressed in another manner. An era of prosperity or an international agreement will settle it. If the good times I confidently expect progress, we will hear nothing of free silver generally throughout the country."

"Of course the republican party should have the co-operation of the sound money democrats; that is only saying that the republican party should welcome the cooperation of good citizens."

"It ought to welcome not only sound money democrats, but all democrats who will co-operate with it in the cause of good government, good finance and good times."

COLONEL BUCK FOR MEXICO.

He Is Slated for Senator Matt Randolph's Place in the Greasers' Country.

Colonel A. E. Buck's friends say that he will be minister to Mexico. This announcement was first made in The Evening Constitution last Saturday and since that time it has created much talk and com-

ment in the Republican ranks all over the state.

It has been known ever since the election of Major McKinley was assured that Colonel Buck would receive recognition at the hands of the new executive for the services which he rendered the party in this state. Just what Colonel Buck was after no one seemed to know.

He has been slated for a cabinet position, for marshal at this place and other important positions of honor and trust, but the ministership to the Mexican republic seems to be the office to which Colonel Buck is assigned. His appointment to the cabinet of the new administration of George and of republican leaders throughout the union so that there is little doubt if he wishes the place that he will get it.

Ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is minister to Mexico under the present administration. His health has been excellent and he and the friends of Colonel Buck believe that it is just the place for him and that he will be the man to fill it.

SOUTH WORRIES M'KINLEY.

He Does Not Seem To Be Progressing in His Cabinet Building at Present.

Washington, February 8.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Prominent southern republicans, who have just come from Canton, give it as from the highest authority that McKinley is considering for the cabinet nobody from any of the southern states except those that went republican.

This means the absolute elimination of Georgia and Tennessee from further consideration and means, if true, that there will be no H. Clay Evans in the cabinet.

This comes very straight and is believed to represent the exact situation, and it seems to mean Gary, of Maryland, or no southerner.

The returning pilgrims also say that had Senator Pritchard been defeated for reelection he would have been invited into the cabinet.

GOFF WAS URGED.

McKinley Greatly Disappointed That the Judge Could Not Be Persuaded To Enter His Cabinet.

Canton, O., February 8.—Representative Francis Wilson, of Brooklyn, will not have the place in the cabinet which Judge Goff, of West Virginia, has declined. I merely mention this because Mr. Wilson happened to visit Major McKinley coincident with the receipt of definite word from Judge Goff that he would be unable to accept.

The major had hoped to the last that the claim he made on his old colleague in the name of friendship could be honored, but the domestic and other reasons which have shaped Judge Goff's decision did not admit of modification, and he has reluctantly accepted them as conclusive.

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It is by no means certain that the south will now have representation in the cabinet. Notwithstanding the interim and vigorous revival of the movement in behalf of James A. Gary, of Maryland, he is not seriously considered.

EVANS'S CHANCES IMPROVED.

The opposition to Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, has quieted. Representative W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who was a week ago, supporting Gary in order to head off Evans, was here today and declared any desire to prevent the selection of a cabinet officer from his own state. Nevertheless, Mr. Evans cannot make progress in the face of Mark Hanna's resentment.

No attention is given here to the absurd story sent out from Washington that Senator Sherman will not become secretary of state because of Governor Bushnell's refusal to appoint Mark Hanna to the senatorial vacancy. Sherman's acceptance of the state department portfolio was anal-

ogous to that of Mark Hanna's resent-

ment.

Another objection is made to King Oscar named in the treaty. This, perhaps, has some force in it, but it must be remembered that thisumpire is only to name an umpire in case the arbitrators cannot agree in their own selection of one that the questions on which his selected umpire would, in any event, pass, are in the nature of claims, and that Oscar himself is of democratic origin and has not, I believe, in his veins one drop of blood that is called royal.

"The possibility, therefore, of any serious detriment coming to this country is very remote. I dismiss this objection, therefore, as of small moment.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

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FREE PEWS AT TRINITY

Congregation Votes Against the Proposition To Rent Pews To Raise Revenue for the Church.

VOTE WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

Lively Discussion in the Church as To Whether the Assessment Plan Should Be Continued.

FREE PEWS AND FREE SALVATION

After Several Weeks of Consideration the Church Congregation at Last Decides To Stand by the Present System and Votes Down the Pew Renting Proposition.

The question of renting pews in Trinity Methodist church is settled.

During the year 1897 you can go to Trinity church and sit wherever you please, whether you pay into the treasury yearly \$60 or 50 cents.

The climax was reached yesterday morning, when the members had assembled in church conference to decide whether they would rent the pews or continue the present assessment plan.

It was the largest congregation of members that has been present in some time, and from the opening of the discussion it was plain that the anti-pew-renting crowd was overwhelming in the majority.

Dr. Robert, the pastor, spoke immediately after the usual morning service and said to the congregation that the question was before them, and he desired some one to put a motion before the house.

Steward W. P. Patillo was the first to start the discussion by making a motion "That the board of stewards of Trinity church be directed to continue the present assessment plan."

Following the introduction of his motion, Patillo made a strong speech against the renting of pews. He said: "The pew-renting principle is contrary to the adopted discipline of Methodism, and we cannot afford to go against the discipline. It has been said that it will not be that it is wrong. It will surely cause many of the members to go to other churches."

Mr. E. L. Lamar Collier was the next to take part in the discussion. He took an opposite view of the matter. He said: "It is hardly a question of choice. This church has gone on and tried all plans and they have failed. We believe that what should be discontinued in these matters. I am in favor of putting the members on their feet and sending to the poor for their services, and sentence to serve four months in the county jail. He thought the sentence too long and wished to cut it in half by expediting.

CHURCH BEHIND \$1,000.

Mr. Garner arose to explain how the question came up. He said: "The church is behind \$1,000 and some plan had to be devised to raise the money. It is not a question of whether or not we will rent the pews, but whether we will raise the money."

"The plants have a committee go over the church and count the pews, then fix yearly prices ranging from \$10 to \$300 a pew. All a member would have to do would be to state how much he could pay and he would be given a pew at a price within his means. All pew renters who were not at the time at any service would forfeit their right to sit in their pews during that service."

Things were beginning to get warm about this time. As each speaker expressed his views the discussion became more heated.

Judge Ed. W. Martin arose and all eyes were turned toward him. He was against rents, but believed that it was something forcible in the way of a speech was exercised.

Mr. Martin said: "I fail to see why reason presented for renting pews. I am opposed to the system. I deny, Mr. Chairman, that the voluntary system which is in vogue in this church has failed. This church has tried the pew-renting system once and it was a failure.

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JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION.

Judge Hammond arose and said: "All we want is to regularize the pews in the church. The idea is not to extort money from people, but to rent pews and sitings at whatever price they may demand."

"Now, I offer a substitute to the original motion made by Mr. Patillo that I understand, lead the movement against it. Under the voluntary system the church raised \$17,000 last year. What other church can show us as good a record?"

"Then I am opposed to the pew-renting system. It is a house of God and we all have a right to it." (Applause.)

Judge Hammond followed Mr. Martin. He first made a move to postpone action until next Wednesday night, stating that he desired to be heard at length on the subject.

Everybody was afraid that the attendance next Wednesday night would be small, so the church unanimously voted down the motion to postpone.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

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Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at our weekly. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION delivered to their destination in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1897.

DEFENDING THE DEFENSELESS.
That any man should be so lost to all sense of manhood and even common decency as to try to take advantage of the widows of confederate veterans by charging them exorbitant fees for securing the papers necessary to enable them to draw their pensions from the state, surpasses belief.

But it appears that such has been the case and the last legislature wisely passed a law providing for such cases and making it a misdemeanor for any one to defraud or impose upon a widow by exacting such fees for putting their applications in shape. The work of assisting one of these devoted women to get her name properly enrolled as a beneficiary of the pensions provided for them by the state should be one of love, and any man might feel proud of the privilege of rendering assistance in such a cause.

The officials in charge of the disbursement of this fund are determined to prosecute to the utmost any man so unprincipled and so lost to every sense of gratitude for the service rendered by these noble women as to see to take advantage of their necessities for personal gain. The support and sympathy of true men all over the state will be rendered freely to the officials in their endeavor to put a stop to such nefarious practices. Such conduct is worse than robbing the dead. It is taking advantage of a class of people who need every dollar that is given them by the state and who deserve all that they receive and a hundred times more as a partial compensation for what they braved and suffered in the dark days of the civil war.

SOCIETY HERE AND THERE.
Editor Labouchere, of the London Truth, says of the Bradley-Martin set: "A more corrupt and contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven!" This is very strong language—so strong that it carries its own refutation with it. Readers of newspapers know that London society, from the prince of Wales down, is noted for its follies and excesses.

Henry Clews, who is an Englishman, says that New York's society, in intelligence, cultivation, refinement and taste, will compare favorably with the best circles of London, Paris and other European capitals. We do not propose to apologize for what is silly or wicked in our society, but the people who live in glass houses over the water have no right to throw stones in this direction.

Society in our big cities is no better than it should be, but it is no worse, and probably not so bad, as that of the older countries of Europe, corrupted for centuries by bad examples in high places.

As a matter of fact, American society has thousands of good men and women who are an honor to their race.

TO THE POINT.
In the pending discussion between the preachers and the society people somebody suggested that instead of preaching special sermons it would be better for the pastors to see leading members of their flocks and get them interested in the work of reforming society.

Some of the best and brightest men in America are in charge of city churches, but the complaint is frequently made, and we think justly, that they do not mingle with the people enough.

A pastor who is earnest, eloquent, and magnetic can talk with a dozen or a score of influential men and women in a city and accomplish more in the way of genuine reform than by thundering against society in a special sermon.

Our preachers and good people will find that their more frivolous and thoughtful neighbors will give them a hearing, and the chances are that when they see more of one another they will get together with out pulpit crusades and revivals.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.
Millions of people in the United States are now waiting and hoping for appointments under Mr. McKinley.

These aspirants range all the way from common laborers looking for work in government shops up to the statesmen who hope to be sent abroad as foreign ministers.

Several thousand young men and women wait clerkships at Washington.

The very worst luck that could come to these people would be the positions they seek. There may be some exceptions, but nine out of ten office seekers are ruined by their mode of living.

Public offices do not pay large salaries, and political contributions and other expenses reach a high figure.

The average federal office holder, especially if he lives at the capital, gets into the habit of running with an extravagant crowd. He is almost certain to make debts,

and he never knows when he will lose his job.

Such a man is in suspense day and night, and he is doomed to heartache and disappointment most of the time.

It is a bad thing for a man to hold a public office a number of years. He gets used to its red tape and routine work and is fit for nothing else.

In every town there are broad-shouldered, stalwart men leading idle lives and complaining that they can get nothing to do. Their ruin dates back from a little federal office, which unified them for useful work. They lost their places and will stand around for the remainder of their lives living on their friends and waiting for an appointment.

Any bright, capable and industrious man can do more for himself out of office than in it. He will be happier and more independent with a trade or a business of his own. The offices will be filled by somebody. There will be no trouble about that.

The Spaniards in Cuba recently put a sixteen-year-old boy to death while he was too ill to sit up at his trial or stand up to shot. His mother and sisters were executed because they asked for clemency.

Spring poetry is rolling in and the Georgia poets head the procession.

Sam Small thinks that the Bradley-Martin has the right to spend their wealth on fashionable folks if it pleases them.

One of Atlanta's Little Sisters.

Atlanta has a little sister down on the Georgia road, some thirty miles away, whose peculiar virtues and qualities deserve more than a passing mention.

Conyers is the name of this sister town, and it is a name that stands well in the business and social world.

Some years ago my attention was called to the fact that one cannot turn a street corner in Atlanta without meeting a Conyers man.

After that I made it a point to take a private census on my own account in my daily walks.

In the stores I found dozens of clerks who lived in Conyers.

At times the police force had a large percentage of men from that town.

A leading minister, teacher and three prominent county officials were from the same place.

A partner in a big dry goods firm, the president of a bank, a bank cashier, an enterprising wholesale grocery merchant, several wealthy cotton men, some tobacco dealers and a number of other merchants hailed from Conyers.

To this list I soon added two popular physicians, three lawyers, several street car drivers and hundreds of men engaged in various occupations, including about forty or fifty drummers.

"Alas! many thoughtful years and many cruel realities have taught us that our gracious hostess of the 'seventies,' very nearly, was right, and that marriage under these conditions is apt to be much more like the comic opera after the curtain has been rung down, when the lights are out, the applauding public gone home, and the weary actors, slowly brought back to the present and the positive, are wondering how they are to pay the rent or dodge the 'warrant' in ambush around the corner."

"These marriages come about generally from a want of knowledge of the world. The father becomes rich, the family travel abroad, some mutual friend (often from purely interested motives) produces a suitor for the hand of the girl in the shape of a 'prince' with a title that makes the whole simple American family quiver with delight. After a few visits the suitor declares himself; the girl is flattered, the father loses his head, sees visions of his loved daughter, his nobility with royalty, and (intoxicating thought), snubbing the 'swells' at home who had shown great reluctance to recognize him and his family."

"It is next to impossible for him to get any reliable information about his future son-in-law in a country where he has not a single social relation, belongs to no club, and whose idiom is a sealed book to him. Every circumstance conspires to keep the flaws in the article for sale in the background and put the suitor in an advantageous light. After a few weeks' wrestling, paper families agree to part with a handsome share of their earnings and a marriage is 'arranged.' In the case where the girl has retained some of her self-respect the suitor is obliged to come to this country for the ceremony. And that the contrast is next to impossible for him to get any reliable information about his future son-in-law in a country where he has not a single social relation, belongs to no club, and whose idiom is a sealed book to him. Every circumstance conspires to keep the flaws in the article for sale in the background and put the suitor in an advantageous light. After a few weeks' wrestling, paper families agree to part with a handsome share of their earnings and a marriage is 'arranged.'

"In a few years rumors of dissent and trouble float vaguely back to the girl's head which has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world and brought them back to the family fireside without any loss of appreciation for their old friends."

"In the first place, it is considered 'bad form' for young married women to entertain in France, and, besides, the money was needed for 'improvement,' and in many other ways, and as every sensible French family puts aside at least a third of its income as dots for the children, boys as well as girls, these wives found themselves for the first time in their lives cramped for money, and obliged during their one month a year in Paris to put up with hired traps and depend on their friends for their evenings at the 'opera.'

"I must add a line or two here in order to sign my name—most unworthily—to something that is completed without any comment from me. My only hope is that the girls of Atlanta, who are the best and most beautiful in the world, will continue to have the good hard sense in their little heads which in the past has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world and brought them back to the family fireside without any loss of appreciation for their old friends."

"There are the victims of a popular and unreasoning prejudice. People never stop to think what beautiful lessons they teach of contentment under adverse circumstances and surrounding them would drive less heartful and hopeful creatures to the solitudes of the forest afar from the habitations of ungrateful and unappreciative men. The little vagabonds appeal to me very strongly. I have felt and known what it is to be friendless and alone in a strange place among unsympathizing people, and I, too, have whistled when my heart was heavy with a woe and a longing unspeakable for just a kindly word and the clasp of a hopeful hand."

"Under such circumstances I have imagined that they were the bluebirds and the brown thrushes of my own native clime building their nests in the budding hawthorns, or chattering among the spangled branches of the old plum orchard instead of homeless wanderers like myself, severed from all the ties that bound them to their happier home life in their own native land. There is always something suggestive of the reduced children of rural birth and upbringing picking rags on the busy streets of the restless city when I watch the English sparrows pliffering stray bits of straw and bright shreds of cloth from the doorsteps or the gutters with which to build their little ragged nests under the eaves of some totter tenement."

"Dalton, with her 5,000 inhabitants, is entitled to a federal public building. The Argus thinks, if Covington is to have one, Yes, why not? We hope to see both towns favored by Uncle Sam."

"The tilt between the ministers and the society women will do no good. Unnecessarily sharp things have been said on both sides."

"About 2,500,000 are waiting in breathless suspense for 250,000 offices under the new white house."

"President McKinley will probably ask the leaders of our Lily Whites and Charcoal Blacks when they propose to roll up a republican majority in Georgia."

"The outlook brightens for a good Georgia exhibit at the Nashville exposition."

"Bill Arp figures it out that an ordinary dinner directly and indirectly employs hundreds of millions of people and costs hundreds of millions of dollars."

"The Alabama street extension would soon add millions of dollars to the wealth of the city in the increased value of property."

"Atlanta has no mardi gras and she has given up her rex pageants, but every city needs something of the sort. Why not get up a big festival in May and fill our streets with gay processions and give the city up to mirth and music from Piedmont park to Grant park?"

"Mrs. Arthur Paget, an American lady, recently gave a fancy ball in London which dazzled even that great metropolis. The Americans set the pace."

"When society settles down to cards and punch it gets back to the point it started from. It requires neither culture nor refinement to make the majority of people enjoy gaming and guzzling."

"The advertising fashions of a community change. A few years ago the Atlanta newspapers contained no matrimonial and spicy personal advertisements."

"We need either better marriage laws or better divorce laws. As matters now stand, the matrimonial tie is a rope of sand."

"The Baby's prize questions are turning our population into one vast history class."

"That column of questions and answers in The Morning Constitution is a good thing, and it is presided over by one of the most accomplished and best informed journalists in America, Mr. P. J. Moran."

"It is certainly as astonishing that we, the most patriotic of nations, with such high

Some Gilded Misalliances With the Gilt Rubbed Off

I was about to write somewhat harshly about our many foolish maidens who offer the gifts of our own many youths in order to marry abroad to the discomfiture of all concerned except the domine when I found an article on the same subject from a pen so much abler than mine that I copy it entire. Strangely enough, it is from The New York Evening Post, and how so good a thing was printed in its columns I do not know unless Editor Godkin was not on duty at the editorial quarantine the day his author submitted the manuscript.

The author signs himself on herself "An Idler" and this is what he or she writes:

"A dear old American lady who lived in the greater part of her life in Rome, and used to receive all who were worth knowing in her spacious drawing rooms far up in the dim fastnesses of a Roman palace, used to say that she had only known of one really happy marriage made by an American girl abroad." In those days being "young and innocent," we considered that remark very cynical, and in our hearts thought nothing could be more romantic and charming than for a fair compatriot to assume a historic title and retire after her marriage to her husband's estates, to rule smilingly over him and a devoted tenantry, very much as it appears in the last act of a comic opera, when a rose-colored light is burning and the orchestra plays the last brilliant chords of a wedding march. Then also, there seemed to our perturbed sense a sort of poetic justice about the fact that money, gained honestly but prosaically in groceries or gas, should go to regild an ancient flagon or prop up the crumbling walls of some robber stronghold abroad.

"Alas! many thoughtful years and many cruel realities have taught us that our gracious hostess of the 'seventies,' very nearly, was right, and that marriage under these conditions is apt to be much more like the comic opera after the curtain has been rung down, when the lights are out, the applauding public gone home, and the weary actors, slowly brought back to the present and the positive, are wondering how they are to pay the rent or dodge the 'warrant' in ambush around the corner."

"These marriages come about generally from a want of knowledge of the world. The father becomes rich, the family travel abroad, some mutual friend (often from purely interested motives) produces a suitor for the hand of the girl in the shape of a 'prince' with a title that makes the whole simple American family quiver with delight. After a few visits the suitor declares himself; the girl is flattered, the father loses his head, sees visions of his loved daughter, his nobility with royalty, and (intoxicating thought), snubbing the 'swells' at home who had shown great reluctance to recognize him and his family."

"It is next to impossible for him to get any reliable information about his future son-in-law in a country where he has not a single social relation, belongs to no club, and whose idiom is a sealed book to him. Every circumstance conspires to keep the flaws in the article for sale in the background and put the suitor in an advantageous light. After a few weeks' wrestling, paper families agree to part with a handsome share of their earnings and a marriage is 'arranged.'

"In a few years rumors of dissent and trouble float vaguely back to the girl's head which has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world and brought them back to the family fireside without any loss of appreciation for their old friends."

"In the first place, it is considered 'bad form' for young married women to entertain in France, and, besides, the money was needed for 'improvement,' and in many other ways, and as every sensible French family puts aside at least a third of its income as dots for the children, boys as well as girls, these wives found themselves for the first time in their lives cramped for money, and obliged during their one month a year in Paris to put up with hired traps and depend on their friends for their evenings at the 'opera.'

"I must add a line or two here in order to sign my name—most unworthily—to something that is completed without any comment from me. My only hope is that the girls of Atlanta, who are the best and most beautiful in the world, will continue to have the good hard sense in their little heads which in the past has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world and brought them back to the family fireside without any loss of appreciation for their old friends."

"There are the victims of a popular and unreasoning prejudice. People never stop to think what beautiful lessons they teach of contentment under adverse circumstances and surrounding them would drive less heartful and hopeful creatures to the solitudes of the forest afar from the habitations of ungrateful and unappreciative men. The little vagabonds appeal to me very strongly. I have felt and known what it is to be friendless and alone in a strange place among unsympathizing people, and I, too, have whistled when my heart was heavy with a woe and a longing unspeakable for just a kindly word and the clasp of a hopeful hand."

"Under such circumstances I have imagined that they were the bluebirds and the brown thrushes of my own native clime building their nests in the budding hawthorns, or chattering among the spangled branches of the old plum orchard instead of homeless wanderers like myself, severed from all the ties that bound them to their happier home life in their own native land. There is always something suggestive of the reduced children of rural birth and upbringing picking rags on the busy streets of the restless city when I watch the English sparrows pliffering stray bits of straw and bright shreds of cloth from the doorsteps or the gutters with which to build their little ragged nests under the eaves of some totter tenement."

"Dalton, with her 5,000 inhabitants, is entitled to a federal public building. The Argus thinks, if Covington is to have one, Yes, why not? We hope to see both towns favored by Uncle Sam."

"The tilt between the ministers and the society women will do no good. Unnecessarily sharp things have been said on both sides."

"About 2,500,000 are waiting in breathless suspense for 250,000 offices under the new white house."

"President McKinley will probably ask the leaders of our Lily Whites and Charcoal Blacks when they propose to roll up a republican majority in Georgia."

"The outlook brightens for a good Georgia exhibit at the Nashville exposition."

"Bill Arp figures it out that an ordinary dinner directly and indirectly employs hundreds of millions of people and costs hundreds of millions of dollars."

"The Alabama street extension would soon add millions of dollars to the wealth of the city in the increased value of property."

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"The advertising fashions of a

COMMITTEE IS SELECTED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Has
Been Formed in Connection With
the Mutual Receivership.

THEY WILL RECEIVE THE STOCK

Messrs. Paul Romare, W. A. Hemphill
and R. D. Spalding Appointed as
the Protective Committee.

UNITED ACTION IS NOW TAKEN

Plan on Foot to Consolidate the As-
sets of the Mutual with the Inter-
state Company, of Columbus—Meet-
ing of Stockholders Will Be Held
Sometime Soon To Decide the Matter.

A stockholders' protective committee has been formed in connection with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Saturday.

The committee is composed of Mr. Paul Romare, first vice president of the Atlanta National bank; Colonel W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Gramling-Spalding Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes.

These gentlemen have consented to act in the capacity named at earnest solicitation of a number of shareholders who desire them to do so.

The contract under which the shareholders will deposit their stock with this committee provides explicitly that the committee shall not exceed a given amount, which is much less than each individual shareholder would have to pay if no united action were taken.

Blanks are now prepared and when a shareholder deposits his or her stock with the committee they will receive a written receipt for the same.

The committee consists of three of the best known gentlemen in the financial and business world of Atlanta, and there will not be the slightest risk in placing stock in their hands, as their integrity and business judgment is beyond question.

TO CONSOLIDATE WITH INTERSTATE.

A scheme is now under consideration, which, if carried out successfully, will consolidate the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association with the Interstate Building and Loan Association, of Columbus.

As soon as the officers of the latter association have learned of the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Atlanta association last Saturday they took the train for this city and spent the day yesterday in consultation with the officers and several of the leading stockholders of the local association.

The officers who came to Atlanta were E. H. Dismukes, president; C. E. Beach, general manager, and W. A. Wimbush, cashier.

The plan under consideration is for the Interstate Association to take the sound assets of the Southern Mutual and issue to the shareholders stock in the interstate to the amount of the assets which are transferred to them.

After the sound assets are taken by the Interstate Association the receiver can then withdraw the affairs of the Mutual which are not considered safe.

The plan is thought to be an excellent one by the officers of the home association who were at the conference which was held yesterday, but of course it will have to be submitted to the stockholders for confirmation, who will have another meeting of all the stockholders meeting to be held this week, at which time the matter can be presented to them, and if it meets with favor the naming of a permanent receiver can be fought when the case is presented to Judge Candler for consideration next Saturday.

Judge Anderson, who was appointed temporarily to the receivership last Friday, has taken charge of the assets of the association and will conduct the business until the receivership is either dissolved or made permanent.

He is in Pulaski county today and could not be seen and asked to express himself upon the merits of the proposed plan.

WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED.

The failure of the association is attributed in an indirect way to the appointment of a receiver for the Southern Building and Loan Association at Knoxville, few days ago.

The Southern, at Knoxville, was the largest association of the kind in the world,

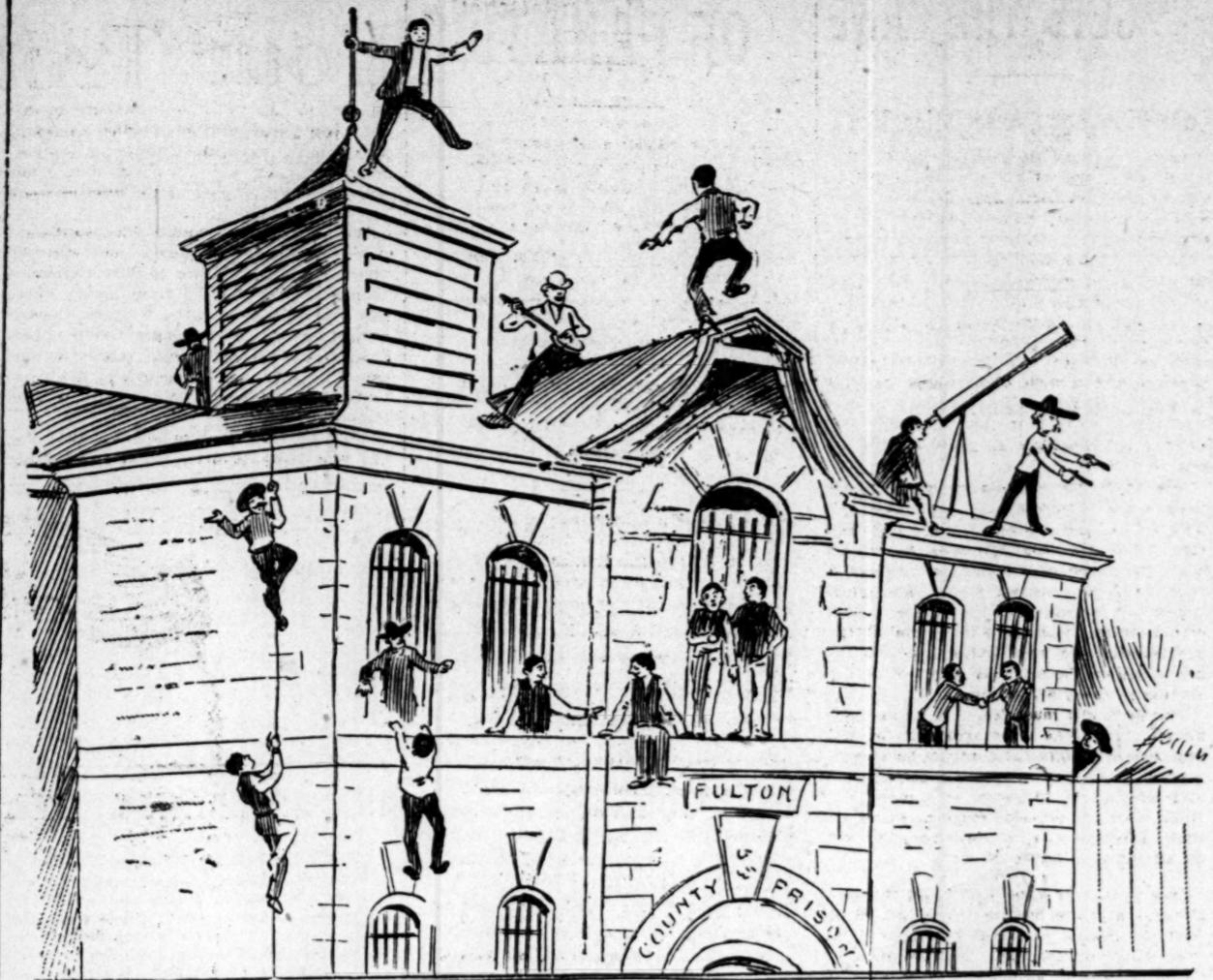
THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe,

MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened

PRISONERS STAY WHERE THEY BELONG.



THIS SORT OF THING DON'T GO UNDER SHERIFF NELMS.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH

Revenue Officers Make a Big Raid in
Haralson County and Cap-
ture Two Men.

MOONSHINERS ESCAPE LATER

They Are Left in a Depot by the Mar-
shals and Quickly Depart for
Parts Unknown.

MARSHALS' EXCITING MAN HUNT

They Came in Contact with Sundry
Briers and Succeeded in Capturing
an Outfit, but After All Lose Their
Prize by the Clever Escape of the
Moonshiners.

Deputy Marshal W. J. Duke, his son,
C. H. Duke, and Deputy Collector E. W.
Rembert arrived in the city yesterday
morning after one of the most exciting and
successful revenue raids that has been conducted in this state for several years. It was successful because two of the largest stills that have been discovered in some time were captured and many gallons of
beer and whisky were destroyed.

The accounts are being compared, and when the matter comes up this feature of it will be an important one for discussion.

SUPREME COURT TODAY.

Judge Gober Will Sit with the Jus-
tices on an Important Case.

Other Court News.

The supreme court met this morning. Chief Justice and nine associate justices, presiding. Justices Lumpkin, Atkinson, Cobb, and the Justice Fish being kept at home by the serious illness of his wife.

Several important cases were set for today, among them that of Turnley against the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, from the Route circuit, in which three of the justices were disengaged.

In consequence of that fact Governor Atkins requested Judge Gober, of the Blue Ridge circuit, to sit on the bench, making a full court of four judges. On account of the absence of Justice Fish the case was passed temporally this morning.

The first case taken up was that of Alexander et al. against the Trust and Deposit Company of New York, bondholders of the Savings and American and Montgomery Railroad Company. The suit is for supplies furnished the road in completing it and operating the same just prior to the time that it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and the claim amounts to about \$100,000. Hon. John Guerry is in attendance with Judge Miller, of Macon, representing the plaintiffs.

The case of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company against the city council of Augusta, involving the entire street railway system of Augusta is also set for today. It is a very important case, and the briefs cover 106 pages of type-written matter.

Among the prominent attorneys in attendance, additional to those mentioned, are Messrs. W. A. Hawks and E. A. Hawkins, of Americus; W. K. Miller, Joseph R. Lamar, Joseph Ganahl, of Augusta; Alex Erwin, of Athens, and Washington Dessaix, of Macon.

A MONUMENT FOR ILLINOIS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8.
To the Evening Constitution.

Generals Boyton and Fullerton arrived today with Smith H. Atkins, Major J. A. Connolly, Colonel J. G. Everett, Colonel J. A. Blodgett and Colonel E. D. Swain, members of the Illinois Chickamauga park commission.

They went to the battlefield looking for a suitable place to erect a monument to the Illinois troops.

General Tucker accompanies them.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Athens, February 8.—Advices received here today from Canoe say that the Greek squadron has arrived at that place and that upon arriving failed to salute the Turkish flag according to custom.

The officer in command of the British Warships at Canoe paid a visit to the commander of the Greek vessels immediately upon their arrival.

Dispatches also say that the Christians and the Moslems at Retimo, Crete, are marching in opposition to one another and are making preparations for a battle.

THE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

It was probably on this account that the

guide told the officers where the still was and they began to make their way toward it. It was in the midst of an immense briar patch, and sundry scratches were received by the officers before they arrived at the door of the stillhouse. When they reached the door, they pushed it open without a word of warning and walked in, at the same time covering the two men who were on the inside with their pistols.

No resistance was made, and the capture was soon effected. Two large stills were found, and one was being operated at the time that the officers walked into the room. Both of these stills were destroyed, as were also 1,000 gallons of beer and about twenty gallons of singlings. The latter is whisky which is only half made.

The two men proved to be T. J. Davidson and his son, John Davidson. These two men were taken to Felton, near by, where they succeeded in persuading one of the officers of a power of attorney to sign the bond of both of them after this city had been reached.

The bond, it had been made, would have been perfectly good and the men had no prospect at all of going to jail.

THE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

It was probably on this account that the

MR. BRANAN MR. GENTRY

It Seems That These Two Men Will
Be Elected Police Commissioners
by Council.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ANNOUNCE

He Says the Whole Matter Rests with
the Council and He Has
Nothing To Say.

WHAT THE GOSSIPERS HAVE TO SAY

There Are Those Who Will Not Concede Gentry's Election—Other Candidates Who Are Mentioned—Election To Occur at the Council Meeting on the First Monday in March.

At the council meeting to be held on the 1st of March the election of two police commissioners will take place to fill the vacancies which will occur on the expiration of the terms of Commissioners George E. Johnson and J. C. A. Branen.

It is generally conceded that Commissioner Branen will succeed himself and interest will center in the selection of a successor to Commissioner Johnson.

Those who claim to be posted say that Mr. W. T. Gentry will come in the winner.

This morning Commissioner Johnson was asked if he would be a candidate, and he replied:

"I have nothing to say on that line. I have never made an announcement of the kind in my life and I will not do so now."

"It is understood, Mr. Johnson," he was told, "that Mr. Gentry has an almost certain chance of being elected."

"That is with the council," was the reply.

"And you will not make an announcement of your candidacy?"

"No, I certainly will not."

Several names were mentioned in connection with the election, among which are John A. Colvin, J. F. Lester and John W. Welch.

The political forces have been quietly at work for some weeks past, and two factions in the council, or rather, two factions who have a pull with the council, have drawn up a line of battle. Those interested most in the outcome of the election have been at sea until within the past two or three days, but this morning there appears to be something tangible and the political gossipers are giving out Gentry as the winner.

Mr. Gentry is the well-known telephone manager and has been identified with the city in a business way for many years. If elected, he will make a very efficient city official.

The opposition, however, has not yet given up the fight and they will not admit that it is whipped.

Mr. Gentry has not signified any intention to accept if chosen; in fact, he has made no personal effort to secure the election, but his friends have been doing some work in his behalf.

The election will be one of the features of the meeting of the council on the first Monday in March.

DENOUNCES THE DECISION

FINDING IN THE TENNESSEE ASYLUM
CASE OBJECTED TO.

Two Patients Met Violent Deaths, but
the Authorities Are Exonerated.
More Investigations May Follow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Royal Arcanumites who preferred charges are indignant over the decision of the state charity board, which exonerated the state authorities of the asylum for the insane from blame for the violent death of Ben S. Holt and Joe Brown, of this city.

M. Rosenheim, of the Chattanooga council, denounces the decision as an outrage and declares the board is in collusion with the asylum authorities, and will demand a further investigation.

WOUNDED IN A QUARREL.

Negroes Get Into a Fight and One Shoots the Other.

West Point, Ga., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Thomas Todd and Henry Richardson, two negroes residing just over the line in Lanette, got into a quarrel over a game of cards yesterday evening.

Richardson struck Todd across the neck with a stick, whereupon Todd pulled out his revolver and fired three shots at Richardson, one taking effect in the left groin.

The wound is not thought to be fatal.

MR. PETER FARRELL DEAD.

He Succumbed to a Cancer of the Throat Last Night.

Mr. Peter Farrell, well known in this city, died last night at 11 o'clock at his late residence, 46 Mitchell street. His death was caused by a cancer of the throat, which had been troubling him for some time, and his friends knew that there was no hope for him.

He came to this country from Ireland in 1887 and has been one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of this place ever since. He was a member of the Catholic church. He had reached the age of seventy-three years and until the cancer, which caused his death, developed, he was in good health.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Westview cemetery.

The Ink Used on This Paper

IS FROM
The Standard
Printing Ink Co.

No. 108 Canal Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

WE MEAN STRICTLY BUSINESS!

And are determined to close out our Retail Department at once.

Cottage Dinner Sets, in white English Porcelain, real China finish, just the thing for new beginners and small families, only \$2.00	5 and 6 inches,	8 1/2-3c
Footted Oyster Bowls, at	7 1/2-3c	
Ice Cream Sauces,	48c doz	
Butter Pads at	24c doz	
Double thick Hotel China Plates, Tea size	60c doz	
Breakfast size	75c doz	
Dinner size	90c doz	
Coffee Cups and Saucers	60c set	
Plated Tea Spoons	10c set	
Plated Table Spoons	25c set	
Plated Forks	48c set	
Plated Knives	48c set	
Everything for the Dining Room and Kitchen at less than cost.		

Great Bargains on our 10c Counter

Elegant Stone China Bowls and Pitchers, only

Decorated 12-piece Toilet Sets



FOR THE WOMEN

SOCIETY

towel, it will be found that towels from the bathroom have been thrown while damp into the general hamper.

Short lengths of ingrain or three-ply carpet make convenient rugs for many places. Finish the ends by fringing the carpet out four inches. Coarsely button-hole the fringe part with some of the ravelings and the result is a most useful article. With the ravelings make tassels and fasten them to the tied tassels.

To make orange marmalade, cut the oranges and remove all the pulp and juice to a bowl. Boil the rinds in salted water until tender, changing the water two or three times; then mash and add to it the pulp, being careful to remove the tough threads. Put into a saucepan with twice its weight in sugar, and boil slowly for half an hour. Cover tightly.

Macaroni served in the Italian style means simply boiled macaroni, over which a highly seasoned brown gravy is poured, grated cheese being sent around with the dish. The gravy is nicest made by cutting up in a small dice a piece of bacon, adding a few drops of oil, and then adding to it a cupful of flour. Stir in the bacon and boil slowly for half an hour. Cover tightly.

"Cooked celery" is a dish that is not very much known, but it is, nevertheless, very tempting when properly prepared. One way to do it is to cut nice, tender celery into fine bits, save a cupful of celery to a pint of milk. Put the celery to cook in just enough water to cover it, and let it simmer almost dry, then, when tender, put the milk over it, having made it hot first, and stir in a teaspoonful of butter which has been worked smoothly into the top of the flour. Stir all the time till the flour is cooked. Salt and serve hot.

—
SATEEN AFTERNOON DRESS.

They are making sateens that are admirable for house wows. They have weight, sheen and luster. Made up they are richly elegant as can be desired.

A beautiful sateen house gown was made with skirt of marine blue background, thickly sprinkled with figures in pale tan. The skirt was six yards around and cut tight to the hips and flaring around the foot.

The waist consisted of three parts—foundation, overdress and bolero. The foundation was an inexpensive quality of tan silk, over which was slipped an overwaist of tan tulle. The sleeves had large shoulder puffs of the tulle.

And there were little puffs of marine blue velvetine to match the skirt, was also the sateen, and the tulle were cheap. The velvetine was a little more expensive, but only one yard was used. This is one of the most highly recommended made-at-home toilets.

—
AN OAKLAND GRAVE,

LOVERS AND A FLAG,

From The New York Journal.
The most beautiful queen in Europe is Natalie of Servia, and her greatest beauty is her neck. The world has just been let into the secret of the method which has largely enabled her to develop this charming feature.

The queen takes frequent and regular exercise with a heavy pitcher on her head. The result of this is to straighten and strengthen the neck and give it the form which the highest standard of female beauty requires. Not only does the exercise and present beauty, but it arrests the ravages which often makes more quickly in the female than in the male.

Natalie is a woman whose career has perhaps been more exciting and picturesque than that of any living occupant or retired occupant of a European throne. Her beauty is of an order that in keeping with the vigor of her character. Neither amiability nor feminine gentleness enters into the later development of her person.

Natalie is now living in the dignity proper to the rank of a queen dowager, while her husband has a pension, but he is not allowed to enter his own country. He spends his money as soon as he gets it in drink and riotous living. The rest of the quarter he lives by begging, borrowing, sponging, and so forth. The queen, on the other hand, engages in the much more laudable and wholesome employment of preserving her neck and shoulders.

If you could obtain admission to the grounds of the queen's residence, near Belgrade, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, you would see her majesty taking a brisk walk, with her pitcher on her shapely head. She is accompanied by a dame d'ame, who is not herself an expert in the art of pitcher carrying.

Queen Natalie has very abundant black hair and a rich coloring. She is a very finely developed woman. Her figure is very strong and erect and her carriage perfect, for her favorite exercise tends to develop the latter quality, as well as to beautify the neck and shoulders. She is absolutely beyond all criticism. She takes care to dress in a way to show these to the best advantage.

From chin to bust Queen Natalie's flesh has the firmness of marble, although, unlike that substance, it is full of life and blood. Her head is placed on her shoulders after the manner of that of the Venus of Milo. There are no protruding bones, no wrinkles, no hollows, but neither are there any such dubious features. The whole is a beautiful poem of form.

The exercise to which Natalie owes so much of her charm is one which has been practised by women of the poorer classes in many countries, from the earliest ages. Rachel, it may be remembered, met Jacob when she was going to the well with her pitcher. The women of the United States, accustomed to carry pitchers and other burdens on their heads. They have little idea of beautifying themselves when they do this, but, nevertheless, they are doing so.

The American woman who worries about the shape of her neck probably never thinks that the defects are due to lack of exercise, standing especially to strengthen this part. She may be told by the example of the queen of Servia.

—
HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Candy should not be stirred while boiling, and the flavoring should not be added until the candy is cooked. Granulated sugar is best for almost any kind of candy. The New York Tribune says the following: Heat a freestone and roll it in a cloth, then wet one side of it, pour over it a tea-spoonful of essence of peppermint, lay the face on it, and wrap the head in flannels. Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, piled with the grain of the weaves. To catch the flying dust that must be in a matting-dust floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

Before putting towels in the clothes hamper see that they are properly dried. Frequently servants are blamed for clothes becoming mildewed, when, upon investigation,

sleeping beneath such a profusion of blossoms.

—
STORY OF A FLAG AND LOVE.

This little story recalls to my mind another romance of the war. There is a lovely woman in this city who is spending much time and money to recover from a family in the southern part of the state a little soiled and wrinkled flag that played a prominent part in the battle. She was a young man attending the commencement exercises at Griffin one memorable summer at the beginning of the war. He was home on a furlough, having been ill, and while in Griffin met and fell in love with this same lovely Atlanta girl, who is now a woman foremost in the social and philanthropic circles of the city.

"We will go to the station and sing our patriotic songs," she said bravely, "and our flags during the chorus. Between the numbers on the programme the girls would go down into the audience, and then—"

Well, of course, it was the old, old story of love making, for south and love go ever hand in hand.

Little bits of verse, scraps of tender sentiment, and aspirations to patriotism, were exchanged in the outside, penciled lines upon the white stripes of the flag. This continued for some days and then the separation came. Very soon after the young lover was shot and was taken home to die. Meantime the girl returned to Atlanta and never saw her betrothed again.

Mr. Sidney Watson, who has been attending college at Sewanee, Tenn., is at home on a vacation.

—
Mrs. W. A. Moore is the guest of Mrs. Seaborn Wright at her lovely country home near Rome.

Miss Rushton is at home after a three month's visit to Columbus and Albany.

Saturday afternoon Miss Harriet Milledge gave a delightful card party at her home, No. 12 Howard street. A large number of guests were present and thoroughly enjoyed.

—
ROMANCE.

Miss Perry was the object of many lovely attentions while in Atlanta, and was charmed with her stay there.

Mrs. James P. Moreland is visiting her parents in the city.

Miss G. Townser has returned from Oxford.

The Misses Shropshire saw Yvette Guillot "on her native health" during a visit to Paris last year. They say that the French are wildly enthusiastic over her.

Mr. Edward Buchanan, assisted by Mr. Hancock King and Mr. Thompson, will give a male solo soon at the residence of Dr. Hillier.

The Concourse Cotton Club, a prominent social organization of the city, is arranging for a brilliant valentine german to be given next Thursday evening at the Armstrong hotel.

Mrs. Little Bell, of Atlanta, is visiting her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Love spent Sunday in Atlanta with the former's family.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Simpson to Captain J. E. Bass was celebrated yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, on East Second street. The affair will be a quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends of the family being invited. Miss Simpson belongs to a prominent family and is highly cultured and accomplished, while Captain Bass is one of the most prominent business men in the state. He possesses large interests in Atlanta and Griffin and in this city.

—
GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Mr. Hooper Alexander, a Rome boy of whom all the citizens of the Hill City are justly proud, is in attendance on Floyd superior court.—Rome Commercial.

The Enquirer-Sun is pleased to announce that Mr. J. F. McRae Crook, who has won an enviable reputation as a newspaper man of ability, is now a member of its staff. Mr. Crook will have special control of the editorial and telegraphic departments. Mr. Ben J. Daniels, whom Columbus has long known as an experienced and deserving newsgatherer, will have charge of the local department.—Columbus Enquirer.

Mrs. Elbert Fletcher, at Ruby, has just killed a hog which weighed 755 pounds net. This is the largest hog we have heard of this season, but then Berrien is a great county and her farmers know how to make hog and hammy.—Tifton Gazette.

The Baby Constitution is a girl because it talks much and receives so much attention.—Americus Times-Recorder.

Judge John S. Candler has been on the bench less than twelve months and has tried his thirtieth murder case—Griffin Sun.

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Mr. Montgomery M. Folson, the popular attorney, has moved his family to Atlanta, Rome, and is always glad to welcome Mr. Folson, and in taking away his wife feels another, to him, the strongest link that bound him to Rome. He is broken. We sympathize. The Evening Constitution on securing the services of this cultured journalist. He has left his impression on Rome and he will live in the hearts of her people always.—Rome Commercial.

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Miss Katherine Tift leaves today on a visit to friends in Atlanta, Athens, and other points in north Georgia. She will be gone all the month and February will seem so long without her that Tifton will scarcely realize it to be a short month.—Tifton Gazette.

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Mrs. Martha Burgett, of Apalachicola, Fla., left for her home yesterday after spending several weeks in this city with relatives. She was accompanied by Miss Salina Gavin, of Atlanta, who will spend several weeks in Florida.—Griffin Call.

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The Baby Constitution resembles its handsome mother.—Waycross Journal.

The many friends of Mr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, Early county's representative in the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., will regret to learn that on account of failing eyesight he will not be able to pursue his studies for the past two months or longer. Fletcher stands well up in the front ranks of his class, with the brightest young minds in America. He may come home for a short stay to see if the change will not be beneficial.—Blakely News.

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The Rome Georgian of yesterday contained a charming picture and sketch of Mrs. W. B. Lowe in connection with club work. It is a graceful compliment and a well-deserved one!

—
CLUB NOTES.

—
AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The assistant principals of the city schools held a meeting last Saturday morning in the library of the Girls' High school.

It was an indignation meeting.

The occasion for it was the rumor that Mayor Collier has received anonymous letters from some of the teachers. The letters were in the nature of complaints about the discrimination of colored people paid the principals and assistant principals, and it was naturally supposed that the latter were more interested in it than any one else.

The assistant principals were very indignant about the rumor. They resented the supposition that any of them would resort to the underhanded methods used by the principal and assistant principals, and it was decided to call this meeting merely to discuss the matter and decide if anything might be said or done to remove the impression.

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AN INDIGNATION

COTTON DEVELOPED ACTIVITY AND VALUES SUFFERED

At One Time Prices Showed a Loss of 17 Points.
Recovery Was Slight--Dullness the Only Feature in Stocks--Wheat Higher Early, but Closing Lower.

The Liverpool Market.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 8.—(12:15 p. m.)—Cotton, spot quiet with prices easier; middling uplands 3 29-32; staple 8 1/2-9 1/2; American 7 500; specie 8 1/2-9 1/2; cotton 8 1/2-9 1/2; wool 3 400; cotton 3 400.

Futures opened easy with demand moderate.

Futures closed easy.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	Open	Close
RECEIPTS SHIPM'TS STOCKS	1896 1897 1896 1897 1896 1897	1896 1897
Saturday.....	3 55-64 3 53	3 53
February-March.....	3 54-64 3 53	3 53
March-April.....	3 54-64 3 53	3 53
April-May.....	3 54-64 3 53	3 53
May-June.....	3 56-64 3 53	3 53
June-July.....	3 57-64 3 56	3 56
July-August.....	3 57-64 3 56	3 56
August-September.....	3 53-64 3 54	3 54
September-October.....	3 50-64 3 48	3 48
October and November.....	3 48-64 3 48	3 48
Total.....	628 459	206

Cotton is sick.

The disease with which it is afflicted came from Liverpool.

It has been threatened for quite a while and has been kept very quiet; in fact, it has not been to any great extent in any direction for several weeks. There was movement today, and it grew suddenly worse and declined rapidly.

Liverpool sent us 8,000 bales on the spot at a decline of 1 1/2d; middling 3 2 9/32.

Arrivals opened easy at decline of about 8 1/4d and closed at a loss of 4 1/4 points below Saturday's final transaction, and yesterday at the close.

New York's response to Liverpool's response was full on the near month, March opening at 6.91, against 6.99 at the close on Saturday. A point was gained shortly after the opening, but it was not sustained, and at noon the ruling price was 6.84. May acted in the same way, only the decline was greater. The opening for May was at 7.04, advanced to 7.06, the closing at 6.98, and ending as 6.96, against 7.12 at Saturday's close.

France has refused to permit Indian cotton to land, and it jumped 2 francs per kilo there today.

New York says 750,000 pieces print cloth have just been sold at Fall River at 29-30c. This cuts their stock in two and should help the price of cotton.

Overseas there was heavy selling in Liverpool today by firms supposed to be long; but considering the weakness trade there was not large.

Following are the receipts at the ports compared with the same day last year:

Galveston..... 1896 1896

New Orleans..... 7,085 5,230

Mobile..... 1,571 1,072

Baltimore..... 2,700 2,674

Houston..... 1,490 1,494

Norfolk..... 1,430 1,303

Boston..... 359 455

Houston..... 2,680 2,871

Estimated receipts at New Orleans 7,560, up 8,800, against 5,232 last year and 7,621 in 1896. Houston expects 7,000 to 8,000, against 5,337 last year and 6,323 in 1895.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York today:

Closed steady: sales 235,400 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Stocks in
February.....	6 89	6 89	6 82	6 83-84	6 95-96
March.....	6 91	6 92	6 83	6 90-91	6 99-76
April.....	6 94	6 96	6 95	6 96-97	7 12-13
May.....	7 06	7 11	7 02	7 04-15	7 18-19
June.....	7 09	7 14	7 06	7 10-12	7 21-23
July.....	7 15	7 18	7 06	7 10-11	7 21-23
August.....	6 88	6 92	6 84	6 87-88	6 76-78
September.....	6 70	6 73	6 64	6 67-68	6 76-78
October.....	6 70	6 72	6 62	6 68-69	6 78-79
November.....					
December.....					
Total.....	41535	36314	34882	37014	

Stocks steady at 1 1/2c decline; middling 2c sales 333.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 30,000 bales, against 20,313 last year.

Chicago.

Wheat opened 7 1/2c lower at 76 1/2c. That was the low point during the morning session. After the opening there were only morning fluctuations for an hour or so, after which the market developed strength and advanced rapidly to 77 1/2c, ruling at 12 o'clock at 77 1/2c.

Corn and oats were unchanged and negative.

In provisions pork was traded in to a moderate extent, and advanced 12 1/2c. Trade very light in remainder of the list, but prices were slightly higher.

Official visible supply—Wheat, decrease, 1,705,000 bushels; Corn, increase, 1,394,000; oats, increase, 153,000.

Chicago saw a slight decrease in the supply caused corn shorts and local scalpers to offer. Buying being light and the market nervous caused a sharp advance.

Northwestern receipts of wheat, 511 cars, against 421 last week and 655 last year.

Receipts in Chicago today—Wheat, 13 cars; corn, 425; oats, 357; hogs, 32,000 head. The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat..... 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2

Corn..... 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Pork..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Barley..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Rice..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Wheat..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Barley..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Rice..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Wheat..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Corn..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Pork..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Barley..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Rice..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Wheat..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Corn..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Pork..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Barley..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Rice..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Wheat..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Corn..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

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Corn..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Pork..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Barley..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

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Wheat..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Corn..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Oats..... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

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